

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## LEAGUE OF NATIONS FAVORS PROPOSAL OF HUNGARIAN LOAN

Compromise Reached by Which  
250,000,000 Gold Crowns  
Is to Be Raised

Currency Is Falling Rapidly and  
General Outlook Is Reported  
as Being Bad

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 23.—W. P. G. Harding, former governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston will have the opportunity of becoming controller of Hungarian finances, and charged to apply a system of monetary and financial reform to that country. America, unofficially at any rate, is coming more and more into the task of European reconstruction. The issue of Hungary, however, remained in doubt to the last moment. At the Reparations Commission for more than two weeks the most serious private negotiations were pursued, and there has been the fear that an agreement was impossible.

In the meantime Hungarian currency is falling lower than ever and the general outlook is bad. The difficulty was that the Reparations Commission insisted on payment by Hungary, even during the period in which the loan should be repaid of reparations charges. It was argued that it would be quite easy for Hungary to set aside a certain portion of its revenue every year without jeopardizing the budgetary equilibrium.

But against this the Hungarians protested that the loans which they sought to raise would not be forthcoming unless Hungary was quite freed from treaty charges for 20 years. Eventually a compromise was reached late on Thursday night and the Reparations Commission approved the League of Nations plan for a loan to Hungary which involves the absolute release from the liens now held by the Commission on the assets and revenue of the Hungarian Government. There may now be taken as free pledges for the loans, customs receipts tobacco and salt monopolies, sugar tax and so on.

On this guarantee, which is adequate, it is proposed to raise a loan of 250,000,000 gold crowns to be repaid in 20 years.

Short term credit loans may also be raised for immediate needs, but Hungary is not relieved of all its obligations. During the first 2 1/2 years it must pay reparations in kind; afterward it must pay comparatively small amounts in respect to treaty charges beginning with 5,000,000 gold crowns a year and rising on a graduated scale.

Sir William Goode who has been assisting Hungary to conduct these negotiations informed The Christian Science Monitor representative that he considered the scheme entirely satisfactory and that the League of Nations' proposals had been properly interpreted by the Reparations Commission.

Baron Karonyi, Hungarian Minister, has sent a letter to Louis Barthou in which he stated that the Hungarian Government was prepared to accept the conditions.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
BUDAPEST, Feb. 19 (by mail, London, Feb. 23).—The exchange value of Hungary's crowns has taken a precipitous fall. From 50,000 crowns for the dollar it has fallen within 24 hours to 100,000. Exchange rate was not fixed by the official clearing bank, but by speculators in the cafes and street corners. The ministers and financiers profess amazement at such a catastrophic decline, for which they insist there is no justification.

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## DR. ALICE SALOMON ARRIVES IN BOSTON

Woman Sociologist to Lecture on  
German Situation

Dr. Alice Salomon, the "Jane Addams of Germany," comes to Boston this afternoon to give three addresses on the German situation. Tomorrow night she is to speak at the Ford Hall Forum on the question, "Is There a Passion for Peace in the German Mind?" On Monday, at 3 p. m., she is to address the Women's Club at Pilgrim Hall, on "What the Young German Generation Is Thinking."

On Tuesday, at 4 p. m., she will speak at a public meeting at the Twen-

tyeth Century Club on "The Breakdown in Germany in Terms of Human Life."

The Twentieth Century Club meeting will be addressed also by Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen, who was commander of the American Army of Occupation on the Rhine and is now chairman of the American Committee for Relief of German Children.

John F. Moors, chairman of the Boston Committee for the Relief of German Children, will preside.

This will be Dr. Salomon's first visit to Boston. She was the first woman to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Berlin University.

She has the distinction of being the first woman, as well as the first German, to lecture before the British Institute of International Affairs, a year and a half ago. She was born among the well-to-do classes and began at 20 years of age a lifelong career of activity in social work.

Aiming for social reform, she aroused young German girls to take up social work and founded the first school of social work in Germany. She helped to organize most of the social agencies of Berlin and to develop most of the important national associations for social work.

For 20 years she was secretary and vice-president of the largest and most influential organization of women in Germany. She is the author of numerous books and has traveled throughout Europe, Canada, and the United States. When German women became enfranchised, she renounced the possibility of a political career in order to remain free as a social worker.

NEW ENGLAND BUILDING  
Statistics of building and engineering operation in New England, as compiled by F. W. Dodge Corporation, now contracts for the period Feb. 1, 1924, \$3,625,600; corresponding period 1923, \$4,579,800; corresponding period 1922, \$1,439,300.

San Bernardino, Calif. (P)—The passing of the burro, which has been the best means of transportation on the Mohave desert, is predicted by miners since the advent of a monorail line, recently laid across the sands in San Bernardino County. The line operates a distance of 23 miles.

Rio de Janeiro (P)—For the purpose of promoting international co-operation in foreign financial circles, the Government has invited a British mission of financial and economic experts to visit this country.

San Francisco (P)—Control of the Bank of Italy, California's largest bank in financial resources and eighth ranking financial institution in the United States, gradually is to be passed to its employees, it is announced by A. E. Giannini, the president. "I am convinced," he explained, "that the day has come when those who establish and uphold an enterprise should own it. My plan is for the benefit of big executives. It is all for our workers."

New York—Political campaigners who wish to reach a radio audience, by way of broadcasting station WEAF, will probably be charged the same amount for use of the air as are commercial firms—\$10 a minute—according to William E. Harkness, assistant vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. As the company sells broadcasting time in 10-minute lots, the cheapest rate for a political speech would be \$100.

## ARMENIANS' RIGHT TO U. S. CITIZENSHIP FACES COURT TEST

Defense Committee Organized to  
Determine Status Under  
Naturalization Process

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The fact that the eligibility of Armenians already resident in the United States to become citizens of this country has been questioned in a test case brought by John S. Coke, United States district attorney at Portland, Ore., and that the case is expected to be carried to the United States Supreme Court for final adjudication has just become known through the appointment of William D. Guthrie, New York lawyer, as chief counsel for an Armenian defense committee which has been organized to defend their fellow-countrymen's interests.

The defendant in the case is Tatos Oshagan-Cartozian, an Armenian merchant of Portland, Ore., who on May 17, 1923, became naturalized as an American citizen. The significance of the test involved in bringing the case against an already naturalized citizen is that if the bill of complaint in equity applied for by Mr. Coke, depriving Mr. Cartozian of his citizenship, is granted by the courts, the citizenship of all Armenians in this country who have become citizens through naturalization will presumably be null and void. Besides this their right to hold property will be threatened in such states, if suitable proceedings are brought, which have laws limiting and debarring aliens from holding property.

The defendant's brother, Housop O. Cartozian, his business partner and New York manager of the firm of Cartozian Brothers Corporation, has placed before The Christian Science Monitor the developments involved in the case, which have been formed by Arshak Karagheuzian, chairman of the National Armenian committee contesting the case, and by Mr. Vartan Malcom, Armenian representative in this country, graduate of Amherst and of the Harvard Law School, who will leave New York shortly for Oregon to assist as counsel in the Armenian defense. Judge Wallace McCammon of Portland, Ore., who placed Mr. Coke in nomination before the 1920 Republican convention, is understood to have consented to be Mr. Guthrie's associate counsel at the trial in Oregon.

Case a "Friendly" One  
According to Housop Cartozian, the case is a "friendly" one and proceedings were verbally announced by Mr. Coke to be forthcoming about a year ago when the defendant appeared before the authorities in Portland to take out his second papers of naturalized citizenship. His request for these papers followed by a few days the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of United States vs. Bhagat Singh Thind, which was handed down on Feb. 19, 1923, and was the first pronouncement of the high court definitely setting aside the rights of Asiatics, who are also classified as Caucasians, to become American citizens. Mr. Cartozian's papers were later issued, on May 17, under the provision that the present case was to be brought to test the eligibility of the Armenians within the same classification.

That it is brought with the official cognizance and the full consent of James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, is stated in a letter, received by the Armenians concerned in the defense, on Dec. 5 last from Raymond F. Crisp.

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## Leading Figures in Department of Superintendence Conference, N. E. A.



## VISCOUNT ALLENBY CALLS ON PREMIER

High Commissioner Visits Zaghul Pasha; to Whose Policies He  
Has Been Opposed

By Special Cable  
CAIRO, Feb. 23.—Viscount Allenby, who returned to Cairo on Thursday from his Sudan tour, called on the Prime Minister, Zaghul Pasha, in an afternoon visit, marking an interesting stage in the Egyptian question, since it is the first time that the two men who, during the last four years have been so constantly diametrically opposed, have ever met, although each has been the chief preoccupation of the other. Ever since Viscount Allenby's assumption of the High Commissioner'ship early in 1919 his main task has been the preservation of order in the

face of the constant agitation of Zaghul and his followers.

Two on Viscount Allenby's recommendation the British Government has deported Zaghul, first in 1919 to Malta, then in 1922 to the Seychelles. But although there has been continual bitter political hostility between the two men it is believed each has held the other in high personal regard.

When Zaghul assumed the Premiership many people believed Viscount Allenby would take the opportunity to retire from the onerous burden of representing the British Government in Egypt rather than accept the necessity of meeting Zaghul, who has so incessantly condemned the policy Viscount Allenby has had to carry out and whom Viscount Allenby has hitherto steadily refused to recognize as holding any sort of position entitling him to speak for Egypt.

But Viscount Allenby has surprised the prophets by quietly accepting the fait accompli of Zaghul's position as Prime Minister and as far as can be foreseen Viscount Allenby has no intention of quitting a post in which it is generally admitted he has displayed infinite patience and honesty, though whether he has succeeded or failed can only be proved by the future, which will also show whether or not Egypt is really ripe for the almost complete independence for which Viscount Allenby has consistently worked and which he almost shoved down the unwilling throat of the British Government.

LYNN SHOE WORKERS  
NOTIFIED OF AWARDS  
LYNN, Mass., Feb. 23.—The first final awards by the state board of arbitration by the plan of settlement of Lynn's shoe situation agreed upon by the Manufacturers and Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America, have been announced, to become effective Monday, the new prices replacing the 15 per cent temporary reduction in effect pending the readjustment.

The weekly wage of the packing room girls, some 400 in number, is increased from \$21.50 to \$22.50, while about 250 members of the mixed local employed on 35 different operations receive reductions varying from 8 to 44 per cent, the cut averaging approximately 25 per cent. Both the packing room workers and the mixed locals have accepted these awards, the mixed local under protest and a vote to ask the state board to reopen their case.

Each Stage Noted  
The locks were broken by 2:55, each stage of the Government's official breaking in being carefully noted in their dossiers by the attending clerks and lawyers. At 3 o'clock the door

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

## PROTECT SCHOOLS AGAINST TAX CUTS, LEADERS DEMAND

Campaign Cry Sounded as De-  
partment of Superintendence,  
N. E. A., Meets in Chicago

Executive Board Plans Support  
of Federal Department—Ad-  
dresses to Be Broadcast

By MARJORIE SHULER

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 23.—A determined stand against retrenchment in educational expenditures and an urgent demand for revision of school curricula are the outstanding topics for discussion by the department of superintendence of the National Education Association and 13 allied groups which are in convention here with an attendance of about 5000 administrators and teachers.

More than a billion and a half dollars is spent annually for the 25,000,000 school children of the Nation and the pruning knife of the thrifty taxpayer is already being laid to the main stalk of educational appropriations. School men are feeling the situation keenly and at this meeting will express an insistence that lower taxes shall not mean reduced school privilege. The educators are declaring that they will do all in their power for wise administration of the funds entrusted to them and that the public must regard the appropriation of such funds as investment, not as expenditures.

The argument in favor of changed curricula will be based on the assertion that present school courses are not adapted to present world conditions and that they must be changed to conform to vocational as well as cultural necessities and to provide training for homes, for leisure, for civic affairs, for good citizenship, for all the larger responsibilities which more extended opportunities are constantly bringing to all people.

Reports from Washington  
Lines were drawn tightening support of the bill for a federal department of education this afternoon in a conference of the executive board of the National Education Association. The conference heard reports of the congressional hearings on the bill which closed yesterday from Miss Charles O. Williams, legislative secretary, who arrived this afternoon from Washington. Education in relation to government was the topic determined upon for the June convention of the association in Washington, and Dr. Royal S. Copeland (D.), United States Senator from New York, was announced as one of the speakers.

The American Association of Teachers' Colleges has been in session yesterday and today. The National Society for the Study of Education opens its convention today. The department of superintendence has a vespers service tomorrow, and from Monday morning through Thursday evening the department will have its general sessions with simultaneous conference of the allied groups.

The results of a nation-wide survey of courses of study has been published especially to assist in the discussions at the convention and is on display with an extensive series of exhibits showing how educational specialists study problems relating to school children. The charts show the organization and functions of state and city

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## MR. SLEMP TO GIVE OIL CASE TESTIMONY

Secretary to President to Appear  
Monday—Wheeler Inquisition  
Asked by Mr. Doherty

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (P)—C. Bascom Slemp, secretary to President Coolidge, agreed today to appear before the Senate Oil Committee Monday.

Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, chief prosecutor in the oil scandal, telephoned Mr. Slemp and the secretary readily agreed to appear.

Leading a renewed attack on Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, today in the Senate, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, declared he was willing to help lay the foundation for impeachment proceedings to get Mr. Daugherty out of the Cabinet.

While Mr. Walsh declined to indicate the subject matter on which Mr. Slemp would be questioned it is understood the committee desires to ask about the extent of any communication he has had with Government officials and others concerned regarding the oil inquiry since the beginning of the startling disclosures a month ago.

The program of the committee for Monday thus far has been only mapped. The order in which witnesses will be called after that time will depend on the reports from the expert accountants now examining the books of stock brokerage firms in Washington, Cleveland and New York.

Mr. Walsh expects to confer late today with the chief accountant who has been conducting the examination of the books of Henry Payne Whitney and J. P. Benard & Co., at New York.

Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, chairman, announced today he would lay before the committee the letter written him by E. L. Doherty and demanding that Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, be called to give the facts on which he based his recent charges in the Senate against Mr. Daugherty. The committee, Mr. Lenroot said, could take whatever action it might deem appropriate.

When his attention was directed to the letter, Mr. Wheeler said that of

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## World News in Brief

Washington—The wealth of Maine and Michigan more than doubled in the decade from 1912 to 1922, but Maine's per capita wealth showed a larger increase than that of Michigan, official statistics show.

Oakland, Calif. (P)—Mrs. E. E. O'Brien does work almost if not quite, unpaid for a woman. She is a contractor who bids on large jobs. Mrs. O'Brien has just built the Tunnel road on the boulevard known as the Skyline. Now she is engaged in grading and excavating the site of the United States Veterans' Hospital, near Livermore, Calif.

San Bernardino, Calif. (P)—The passing of the burro, which has been the best means of transportation on the Mohave desert, is predicted by miners since the advent of a monorail line, recently laid across the sands in San Bernardino County. The line operates a distance of 23 miles.

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New York—A resolution has been introduced in the Board of Aldermen, by Alderman Joseph E. Smith, to change the name of the Harlem River Speedway from One Hundred and Fifty-Fifth Street North to Woodrow Wilson Drive.

Washington—The agricultural appropriation bill has been reported to the House carrying \$56,788,513.

Altoona, Pa.—Magnus Johnson, Farmer-Labor Senator from Minnesota, has no intention of becoming a candidate for Governor of his home state next fall, he declares.

Chicago—Three rules are recommended by the safety committee of the American Society of Engineers as fundamentals of a national code of automobile safety. They are: Jail and license forfeiture for drunken drivers; trial on charges of murder for all drivers responsible for fatal accidents; and careful physical and mental examination of all applicants for licenses.

Moscow (P)—The Patriarch Ambrosia, head of the Orthodox Church of Georgia and Armenia, and six members of his council, have been ordered tried for counter-revolution. It charged that they appealed to the Genoa Conference for Georgian independence, demanded the evacuation of the Red army and interfered with church treasures.

Princeton, N. J.—Material prosperity, no matter how great, must be supplemented by a "living intellectual life in the broadest sense of the word" if the United States is to survive as a civilized nation, John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, declared in an address before a gathering of alumni here.

Buenos Aires—The Governor of Formosa has decreed that all saloons and other places where alcoholic beverages are sold must close. He says proprietors have not complied with the 1913 decree requiring Government permission to open places where drinks are sold. He says he will not allow drink shops in the country district within less than 30 miles of each other.

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## SENATOR MOSES TO HAVE CONTEST

Full List of Delegates Pledged to President Coolidge Filed in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 23 (Special).—A contest against the election of Senator George H. Moses as one of the delegates-at-large to the Republican Convention is now positively assured by the completion of the registration of candidates in the presidential primary March 4. Senator Moses declined to pledge himself to vote for the re-nomination of President Coolidge and he will be obliged to contest for one of the seven places to be filled with a slate of seven candidates who are pledged to Coolidge under the New Hampshire presidential primary law. The New Hampshire primary being the first direct vote of the people to be taken anywhere in the country in this campaign, more than usual attention is given it beyond the borders of the State. The total number of Republican delegates to be elected is 11 and of Democratic delegates 16, with all of the Republican candidates, excepting Senator Moses, pledged for Coolidge and none of the Democratic candidates pledged for anybody.

The Coolidge-at-large slate includes Fred W. Estabrook, national committeeman; Dwight Hall, state chairman; Albert O. Brown, former Governor; Albert H. Brown, former Governor; executive councilor; Capt. Frank H. Chellis of Manchester; Mrs. Mary L. C. Schofield of Peterborough and Mrs. Howard Parker of Berlin.

The Democratic at-large slate to be elected without any contest is made up of Robert C. Murchie, national committeeman; Robert Jackson, State chairman; James F. Brennan of Peterborough, former legislative leader;

## MR. SLEMP TO GIVE OIL CASE TESTIMONY

(Continued from Page 1)

course he would appear before the committee if invited. "This is merely an attempt by Dooney," he said, "to drag a red herring across the trail of the Daugherty investigation. What the people want is an investigation of the Attorney-General himself. That is the main issue. After that is over they can investigate all they want to."

## RUM SHIPS WATCHED BY U. S. COAST GUARD

A tale of an ocean "rum row," stretching from Gloucester to Scituate and day-and-night vigil by coast guard cutters, was brought to Boston today by Capt. W. J. Wheeler, commanding the United States coast guard cutter Tampa. Captain Wheeler reported to the district commander's office in the Custom House tower that seven vessels, heavily laden with liquor, are anchored along a line beyond the 15-mile limit from a point near Thatcher's Island, off Gloucester, to a point of Scituate.

Four of these vessels are schooners flying the British flag and sailing from Lunenburg, N. S. Another schooner flies the French flag and sails from St. Pierre, Miquelon. The other two are steamers, one British and one Nicaraguan. According to Captain Wheeler, these cutters, together with the auxiliary patrol boat Pioneer, have maintained a constant watch since early in the week, when the liquor fleet began to assemble, no cargo has been taken off or landed.

The Tampa, however, had to put in today to make ready for ice patrol duty off Labrador, leaving the Pioneer to keep watch alone. Another cutter may be dispatched to take up the vigil, it is reported.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Hockey: Harvard vs. Dartmouth, Boston Arena, 8:15.

Free exhibition of landscape architecture, auspices Boston Society of Landscape Architects, Horticultural Hall, until 10.

Eastern Dog Club: Closing night of annual show, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Quadrangular track meet, Boston-Malden-Lynn, M. C. A. and Northeastern University freshmen, 7:30.

Scrimmaging: M. T. vs. Yale, Boston Y. M. C. A. pool.

Symphony Hall: Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Arbitration: "Tangerine," 8:10.

Cosplay Opera House: "The Bat," 8:15.

Hollis: "The People's War," 8:10.

Keith's-Vaudeville: 2, 8.

Majestic: "Up She Goes," 8:10.

Plymouth: "The Whole Town's Talking," 8:15.

Selwyn: Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Stella Dallas," 8:15.

Tremont: "The Clinging Vine," 8:15.

Wilbur-Ethel Barrymore in "The Laughing Lady," 8:15.

Photoplays

Tremont: Tempus Fugit Ray in "The Courtship of Miles Standish," 2:15, 8:15.

Park: "Little Old New York," 2:15, 8:15.

State-Pola Negri in "Shadows of Paris," 1:40, 4:20, 8:15, 9:25.

SUNDAY EVENTS

Discussion of the "Book Plan for World Peace" by Miss Edith F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, Trinity Church, Newton Center, 7:15.

Ford Hall Round Table: Discussions of "Democratic Censorship of Novels and Magazines" by Rev. J. Frank Chase and the Rev. Harold H. Corry, Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, 4 to 6.

Ford Hall Forum: Free public address, "Is There a Passion for Peace in the German Mind?" by Dr. Alice Salomon, the Jane Addams of Germany, 15 Ashburton Place, 3:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free public talks—"Story and Legend in Japanese Art" (illustrated with slides), by Miss Helen B. Chapin, Lecture Hall, 3; "Landscape of Washington," by Henry L. Seaver, Gallery 1V, Evans Building, 4.

Boston Public Library: Free public lecture, "Shakespeare's Response to What the Public Wants," by Prof. John Livingston Lowes of Harvard University, Lecture Hall, 3:30.

Cambridge Museum for Children: "Story Day," concluding the series of open Sunday programs—3, stories for children from 4 to 8 years of age; 3:30, stories for children from 9 to 12; 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 3:30.

Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge: Address on "War and Peace Historically Considered," by Professor Emeritus Ephraim Emerton, 4.

Boston Masonic Club: Concert by Eugene Cowles and assisting artists, 4 to 6.

Boston Ethical Society: Address by James P. Munroe, president of the Twentieth Century Club, "The Growth of Good Will," 3 to 5.

Community Service of Boston: Walk at Mystic Lakes, group leaves Park Street 10.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Free public address, "Common Sense Legislation Pertaining to Immigration," by Capt. Peter C. Borre, Lobby, 8:30.

Landscape architectural exhibition, Horticultural Hall, 7 to 10 p. m.

Symphony Hall—Jascha Heifetz, 3:30.

Boston Opera House—Tito Schipa, 3:30.

St. James Theater—People's Symphony Orchestra, 3:30; Eighteenth Century Orchestra, 8:15.

MONDAY EVENTS

Lecture on "The Flowers of South Africa," by Ernest H. Wilson (benefit of the Jackson Dawson fund), in connection with the public exhibition of landscape architecture, Horticultural Hall, 2:30.

Women's City Club: Address by Dr. Alice Salomon, German social worker, "What the Young German Generation is Thinking," Higgins Hall, 3.

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The English Revival—Chaucer and Wycliffe: In series on "British History," by George Macdonald, 491 Boylston Street, 4.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Illustrated lecture on George Washington, 5 Jarvis Street, 10.

Boston Ruskin Club: Meeting and illustrated lecture on "Bonnie Scotland: The Land of Broom and Heather," by Mrs. Dudley Ropes, celebrating twenty-third anniversary of the club, lecture hall, Boston Public Library, 3.

Greater Boston Federation of Churches: Ministerial meeting, address by Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen, Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 11:30.

Boston Congregational Club: Meeting, address by the Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, "How Christianity Came to Our Forefathers," Kingsley Hall, 4:30.

## MR. SLEMP TO GIVE OIL CASE TESTIMONY

(Continued from Page 1)

course he would appear before the committee if invited. "This is merely an attempt by Dooney," he said, "to drag a red herring across the trail of the Daugherty investigation. What the people want is an investigation of the Attorney-General himself. That is the main issue. After that is over they can investigate all they want to."

## RUM SHIPS WATCHED BY U. S. COAST GUARD

A tale of an ocean "rum row," stretching from Gloucester to Scituate and day-and-night vigil by coast guard cutters, was brought to Boston today by Capt. W. J. Wheeler, commanding the United States coast guard cutter Tampa. Captain Wheeler reported to the district commander's office in the Custom House tower that seven vessels, heavily laden with liquor, are anchored along a line beyond the 15-mile limit from a point near Thatcher's Island, off Gloucester, to a point of Scituate.

Four of these vessels are schooners flying the British flag and sailing from Lunenburg, N. S. Another schooner flies the French flag and sails from St. Pierre, Miquelon. The other two are steamers, one British and one Nicaraguan. According to Captain Wheeler, these cutters, together with the auxiliary patrol boat Pioneer, have maintained a constant watch since early in the week, when the liquor fleet began to assemble, no cargo has been taken off or landed.

The Tampa, however, had to put in today to make ready for ice patrol duty off Labrador, leaving the Pioneer to keep watch alone. Another cutter may be dispatched to take up the vigil, it is reported.

Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge: Address on "War and Peace Historically Considered," by Professor Emeritus Ephraim Emerton, 4.

Boston Masonic Club: Concert by Eugene Cowles and assisting artists, 4 to 6.

Boston Ethical Society: Address by James P. Munroe, president of the Twentieth Century Club, "The Growth of Good Will," 3 to 5.

Community Service of Boston: Walk at Mystic Lakes, group leaves Park Street 10.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Free public address, "Common Sense Legislation Pertaining to Immigration," by Capt. Peter C. Borre, Lobby, 8:30.

Landscape architectural exhibition, Horticultural Hall, 7 to 10 p. m.

Symphony Hall—Jascha Heifetz, 3:30.

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## PROTECT SCHOOLS AGAINST TAX CUTS, LEADERS DEMAND

(Continued from Page 1)

research bureaux, together with graphic representations of the salient points of outstanding studies. There are exhibits illustrating the most economical use of school buildings, the best types of rural school development and studies on classification, attendance problems and curricula.

## NEW YALE FORESTRY BUILDING DEDICATED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 23 (Special).—Sage Hall, the building of the Yale School of Forestry, was dedicated this afternoon. The building, which is one of the finest of its kind in the country, is the gift of William H. Sage, Yale 1865, of Albany, N. Y., in memory of his son, DeWitt Linn Sage. Mr. Sage, who has been unable to be present at the dedication was represented by his son, Henry W. Sage, Yale 1895.

Henry S. Graves, dean of the School of Forestry, presided at the formal dedication ceremony. The keys to the building were accepted by James Rowland Angell, in behalf of the university. The principal address was made by Prof. W. T. Towner, former dean of the school.

There is no demand from rural communities for such teaching and students refuse to go to country schools, Miss Carney declared she had been told by the presidents of schools which are not conforming to these standards.

In addition she said the presidents argued that they were already busy meeting city demands and that they lack funds for the rural work. In reply Miss Carney challenged some of the schools with "perverting their funds for other purposes than teaching training."

"I found one school training telegraph operators and another training commercial artists," she declared. "Commercial training is one thing and teacher training is another. The crux of the question lies with the presidents themselves, and the disinterest-

ness of many of them who simply don't care about rural education."

She offered as remedies greater interest on the part of school presidents, State programs of rural education, and institutional programs by which each school assumes its part of the training for which the State program calls.

Occupational Information

Remodeling the curriculum to fit the child will be urged this evening by Harold H. Bixler of Atlanta, Ga., before the National Society for the Study of Education. Mr. Bixler will recommend that the presentation of occupational as a separate course in vocational civics in the sixth grade be supplemented by the use of geography, history and English courses as vehicles for vocational information.

Rural problems are also engaging the attention of the society today. Since 65,000,000 of the 110,000,000 people in the United States live in cities of less than 20,000 population, educational and vocational guidance in small cities is of the utmost importance, declared the speakers.

John F. Friese of Saint Cloud, Minn., who will speak this evening before the society, said in an interview today:

"The smaller the city the more difficult it is to secure appropriations for carrying out other than accepted studies in the public schools. Many school failures could be eliminated and much wasted effort could be saved if personal or group conferences on educational and vocational topics could be arranged with all senior high school pupils, either at the beginning or the end of each school year. The small city is rarely able to carry out the complete program of guidance, which includes occupational information, guidance, education for occupation, placement and supervised progress on the job."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; Sunday unsettled, probably followed by snow in the afternoon or night; continued cold, with moderate north to west winds.

Southern New England: Fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, followed by snow Sunday afternoon or night; not much change in temperature, moderate northwest changing to northeast and east winds.

Northern New England: Fair and colder tonight and Sunday; moderate northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany ..... 12 Kansas City ..... 31

Atlanta City ..... 18 Memphis ..... 33

Boston ..... 18 Montreal ..... 33

Buffalo ..... 12 Nantucket ..... 24

Calgary ..... 23 New Orleans ..... 18

Charleston ..... 23 New York ..... 18

Chicago ..... 28 Philadelphia ..... 24

Danvers ..... 24 Portland, Me. .... 19

Des Moines ..... 24 Portland, Ore. .... 41

Eastport ..... 10 St. Paul ..... 26

Galveston ..... 26 St. Louis ..... 22

Hatteras ..... 26 St. Paul ..... 26

Helena ..... 26 Washington ..... 26

Jacksonville ..... 42

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 1:29 p. m.; Sunday 1:45 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:37 p. m.

LOWENSTEIN'S

YVETTE BEAUTY SHOP

Manicuring—Shampooing

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Main Street Third Floor

MEMPHIS, TENN.

## TAX REVISION BILL AMENDMENT PASSES

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—An amendment to the tax revision bill making tax returns subject to the inspection of certain Congressional committees was passed yesterday by the House through the combined votes of Democrats and so-called Progressive Republicans. This vote, with others, was a further indication that these two groups are maintaining their grip upon the reins of the House and that what is now being called the "Democratic-Insurgent Republican Coalition" is keeping its place in the saddle.

## OPENING CORPORATION TAX RETURNS

regardless of whether or not the state has an income tax law of its own, which is a requirement of the present law, was another controversial amendment passed in which the same so-called coalition rode roughshod over the regular Republicans. Republican speakers and defenders of the Mellon plan met the onslaught as best they could. Ogden L. Mills (R.), Representative from New York, member of the Ways and Means Committee, declaring that this "piecemeal destruction of the revenue bill is not only leading to complete distortion of the measure, but to destruction of the income tax law itself." He further charged that the bill was made an instrument of politics and that "instead of bringing relief for the taxpayers, it is going to harass them."

An amendment proposed by R. Walton Moore (D.), Representative from Virginia, making personal as well as corporation taxes open to inspection by state officers, was lost under the determined stand of the regulars by a vote of 74 yeas to 122 nays.

Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, Republican floor leader, expressed hope that an effort to have a vote on a compromise plan advanced by him on Thursday might be successful when the bill comes before the House itself next week. He declared last night that it was his expectation that eight or nine of the 17 Republican insurgents who voted for the Garner plan would come into the fold and support his new plan.

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Thrift is a genuine protection, providing funds for future needs; assuring independence and helpfulness.

Start a Savings Account Now

Next Interest Day, March 15

Deposits ..... \$19,250,000

Surplus Nearly ..... 1,550,000

Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2%

## Jordan Marsh Company

VALUE—QUALITY—SERVICE—ASSORTMENTS

Buy Furs Now—Pay Next November!

Our Entire Stock of High-Grade

## Fur Garments and Fur Scarfs

Subject to 20% Reductions

from present Marked Prices

Many of these Furs have been already Marked Down from Early Season Prices

Those Who Need Furs Should Profit by This Sale for These Reasons:

Charge Customers may have furs delivered now, and bill will be rendered next November. They may wear the furs the remainder of this winter—if preferred, furs will be stored free of charge till November.

Cash Customers may have furs bought at this sale held until November by payment of 25% of the purchase price. Furs held in this way will be put in cold storage and insured free of charge till balance is due in November.

Remember—Every Fur Piece and Garment in this sale is up to our high-grade standard and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

The Same Reductions and Conditions Apply to ALL Our Misses' and Children's Furs

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents (Printed in U.S.A.)

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IN FENWAY

New apartments of 1 room and alcove and 2-room suites with reception, dining hall, tiled bath, kitchen and every modern improvement. Magnificent view of the Fens. Rentals \$50 per month upwards. Apply to janitor on premises or to

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## Mark-Down

Ladies' Long Wrist McGeorge Scotch Wool Gloves, were \$1.50. Now ..... \$1.00 pair

Men's McGeorge Scotch Wool Gloves ..... \$1.00 pair

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Fur lined and Wool lined coats marked at prices to clean out

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The reason why the Estey Pipe Organ is installed in the homes of so many music lovers lies in the full measure with which it fulfills every musical desire. It renders any selection gracefully and fluently, and if you wish it will even play itself. This is made possible by the Estey Organist, an automatic device which reproduces any composition with perfect technique.

Estey Pipe Organs are also found in churches, theaters, hotels and other like places in this country and abroad. Every instrument is designed specifically for its location and the service it is to render, yet all are alike in purity of tone and flexibility of range—qualities which have distinguished Estey Organs for seventy-five years.

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## ARMENIANS' RIGHT TO U. S. CITIZENSHIP FACES COURT TEST

(Continued from Page 1)

Commissioner of Naturalization, which acknowledges that an Armenian test case is being sought, and declares that its special object is to obtain "the final and authoritative interpretation of the Supreme Court in this respect." The first opinion that Mr. Cartosian is not a "free white person," within the meaning of Section 2169 of the United States Revised Statutes which governs such eligibility, was obtained from V. W. Tomlinson, United States Naturalization Examiner at Portland under the Department of Labor, in an affidavit made Sept. 14 last. Extensive correspondence between officials in Oregon and the Department of Labor preceded and followed this judgment. The bill of complaint in equity seeking to deprive Mr. Cartosian of his citizenship includes this affidavit as exhibit "A" and was entered on Sept. 22 of last year at the request of the Secretary of Labor in the Federal Court for Oregon district of Judge Robert S. Bean, before whom it will presumably be tried.

Owing to the difficulty of assembling their case the Armenians asked for a postponement from the first date set for it during January, and the special interposition of James M. Beck, Solicitor-General, secured the consent in Oregon that it be delayed till shortly after March 1, which is at present the approximate time at which it may be called.

### Confident of Result

Although widespread interest and some apprehension exist among Armenians all over the country on this question, the Armenian committee has steadily discouraged anything approaching a campaign of support and sympathy on the part of friends of the Armenian people in this country, most of whom are unaware of the threatened disbarment case altogether.

As stated by Mr. Malcom, the case for the eligibility of the Armenians to American citizenship is sufficiently certain to be proved that the Armenian committee prefers to rest its entire defense upon evidence of history and civilization which indubitably makes it manifest that Armenians, as a race of acknowledged white stock and one of the world's first Christian peoples, are of complete kinship and racial adaptability in the United States, rather than in any degree to invoke sentimental or partisan appeal in what is primarily a case at law.

Therefore, although comment has been widespread in the Armenian press here, it has been temperate and has not sought extension in the American newspapers in general, which have in consequence paid no attention to what is bound to be, as the case develops, one of the most fundamental decisions yet rendered in American law on the subject of immigration.

The importance of the case, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, is cited in the context of three immediately preceding decisions, each one of which made a delimitation of the Armenian question more inevitable. These are the cases of Takas Ozawa vs. United States, decided Nov. 13, 1922; Takaji Yamachita vs. J. Grant Hinkle, Secretary of State of Washington, decided later in the year, and United States vs. Bhagat Singh Thind, decided Feb. 19, 1923.

The first case, as is known, finally decided so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, that the Japanese were not "white persons" eligible to American citizenship. The second decided that a Japanese naturalized in 1906 had lost his citizenship by virtue of the previous decision, its retroactive influence thus being definitely established and a certificate of naturalization being treated as a nullity. The third case, which had thus been declared null and void, was the case of "border-line" cases, and suggested the "gradual process of inclusion and exclusion" which is now taking place.

### First Instance of Its Kind

Its exclusion of Hindus from American citizenship rested on the ground that "white," in the sense the framers used the term, was not a scientific race-term, but one of common speech, looking forward to welcoming to citizenship such people as could become "bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh," and excluding others whether "white," like the Hindus, or not.

"The pending suit," declares Attorney-General Clegg of Oregon, "has for

its object the final determination as to whether or not the defendant or persons of similar nationality are allowed authority under federal law to be admitted as citizens of the United States." Whether or not the likelihood of the exclusion of the Armenians be small or great, there is thus the first instance of a Christian white people being definitely challenged as to their rights to American citizenship.

"The fact that three of these cases have been started in the Oregon courts," says Mr. Cartosian, "makes the Armenians fear that some further refinement of the immigration exclusion principle may be invoked for their benefit, for so far each exclusion case has been successful. But personally, knowing Oregon through some years' residence, I feel there are other influences working, and that the case against the Armenians may turn out to be only the means to an end. The Oregon School Law, which demonstrated a strong local feeling of intensified Americanism, is symptomatic of a general condition; I have good reason to believe that following the Armenian case, a more important racial case, even that of the Russian Jews, may be brought up next as an obviously plausible 'border-line' case."

Another reason why Armenians feel apprehension about the case is that in the forthcoming immigration law recently proposed to Congress, aliens ineligible to citizenship are excluded, a fate that would fall hardly on the many Armenians waiting to enter the country. The Armenian quota, under the 2 per cent estimate of those here in 1890, would be, if that were accepted as the standard, only 120 a year, a prospect which the Armenians also view very unfavorably.

Although Armenians are still being naturalized here and in Boston, by virtue of such decisions in the federal courts as that of Judge Lowell in the First Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston in 1909 in the Halladrian case, adjudging an Armenian a Caucasian, in other cities the effect of the Bhagat Singh case on "forefathers' intentions" grounds is already operative; especially is this the case in Chicago, where local officials have consistently refused Armenian attainment of citizenship since the decision.

It is admitted by the Armenians that ever since 1906, when the first limitations on immigration began to be considered, the status of the Armenian race as a subject of regulative immigration policy in the United States, largely by reason of its Asiatic residence, has been frankly indicated at Washington to be in doubt. Friends of continuous immigration policy, therefore, incline to agree with the Armenians that a final and fundamental judgment on this question, if it is so brought as to serve no ulterior purpose, is to be welcomed rather than feared.

## LYNN SHOE WORKERS TO DISCUSS MERGER

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 23 (Special).—Announcement is made here by the group of members of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union that has been trying to interest the members of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers' of America in Lynn in a proposition to affiliate with the Shoe Workers' union, that a convention would be held in Lynn on Sunday for the purpose of bringing the matter to a head. The present campaign is being conducted by the rank and file of the Shoe Workers' membership and not by officials, as the members being represented by a committee composed entirely of non-officials. It was represented that the workers in Lynn would not listen to officials, but were willing to be convinced by a committee of workers.

The members of the committee here stated that the outlook for a merger is more encouraging than it has been for many months.

BAKER FELLOWSHIP RECITALS. Benefit recitals for the Marion Chase Baker Fellowship for the 24th Civil Colony at Peterborough, N. H., are to be given throughout the State by clubs in the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs during the latter part of May and in June in tribute to their former state president, Mrs. Baker. Mrs. Edward MacDowell has offered her services at these concerts.

### "THE SYNAGOGUE" RESTORED

Ink spots thrown upon the John Singer Sargent painting, "The Synagogue," in the Boston Public Library, have been removed. Mr. Sargent and Herbert E. Thompson, who has specialized in the restoration of paintings, used soap, water and turpentine, after which Mr. Sargent went over the spots with paint.

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## GIFT OF \$50,000 STARTS WORK ON HOMES FOR LARGE FAMILIES

Manchester (N. H.) Man Launches Movement for Houses at Cost for Citizens With at Least Two Children

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 23 (Special).—A movement to meet the housing shortage and encourage the raising of families under better home conditions was launched in this city on Washington's birthday through the formal organization of the Chase Family Home Association. Edward M. Chase, a local merchant, who said that for 20 years he has been impressed with the fact that men with families of small children are often discriminated against by landlords and are obliged to live under conditions which he said are disgraceful to American civilization, gathered about 40 prominent citizens at the Manchester Country Club, explained his plan, organized the association and handed over \$50,000 in cash to start the scheme going.

The banks have agreed to loan \$50,000 more and with this nucleus of \$100,000 the association this spring will build 30 cottages of six rooms each of uniform design. These cottages will be immediately sold to families with at least two small children, the heads of which are working men earning from \$28 to \$35 a week. No initial payment down will be required but a weekly payment of \$7.50, which in about eight and one-half years will reimburse the association for its

money and in another similar period will reimburse the bank, which is protected meanwhile by mortgage.

Purchasers of the cottages must be citizens and church members. The plan is said to be different from any that has been attempted elsewhere.

The accumulation of weekly payments will provide a permanent revolving fund for the construction of new houses and if the plan works out well, Mr. Chase intimated that he would contribute further to the foundation and invite other men of means to join him.

At the organization meeting Mr. Chase was chosen president of the association and Allan M. Wilson, president of the Manchester School Committee, was elected vice-president.

After Mr. Chase had explained his plan and William M. Butterfield, his architect, had submitted detailed plans and descriptions of the proposed cottages, Mr. Chase handed over the money to Arthur M. Heard, president of the Amoskeag Bank, who will act as treasurer of the association.

All of the speakers at the dinner which followed referred to the movement as an exemplification of the spirit of true charity, which seeks to help those who need it without taking from their self-respect.

## DATES ANNOUNCED FOR DRY INSTITUTES

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 23 (Special).—Announcement of the cities and towns in which prohibition information institutes will be held next month was made by the Connecticut Anti-Saloon League today. There will be 10 in number, and the places and dates follow:

Putnam, Monday, March 3, Second Congregational Church.

Norwich, Tuesday, March 4, Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rockville, Wednesday, March 5, Methodist Episcopal Church.

Torrington, Thursday, March 6, Central Baptist Church.

New Britain, Friday, March 7, Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

Wallington, Monday, March 10, First Baptist Church.

South Norwalk, Tuesday, March 11, First Congregational Church.

Danbury, Wednesday, March 12, Methodist Episcopal Church.

Stamford, Thursday, March 13, Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ansonia, Friday, March 14, First Baptist Church.

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Junior Prom Tonight

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 23.—Wellesley's Junior Prom will be held tonight, the first class promenade to be held in Wellesley's new Algonquin Hall. Heretofore the Junior proms have been held in the gymnasium, and the senior proms in a Boston hotel ballroom. But with new ballroom of its own, there is no longer the necessity for Wellesley to go away for suitable accommodations.

Yesterday was "Dealers' Day" at the convention. Many Greater Boston hardware men took advantage of the holiday to attend the sessions and inspect the exhibits.

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WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 23.—Wellesley's Junior Prom will be held tonight, the first class promenade to be held in Wellesley's new Algonquin Hall. Heretofore the Junior proms have been held in the gymnasium, and the senior proms in a Boston hotel ballroom. But with new ballroom of its own, there is no longer the necessity for Wellesley to go away for suitable accommodations.

Yesterday was "Dealers' Day" at the convention. Many Greater Boston hardware men took advantage of the holiday to attend the sessions and inspect the exhibits.

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## BOSTON ARCHITECT TALKS ON GARDENS

### Points Out That Skill in Planning Determines the Degree of Landscape's Beauty

"Every garden which is successful has a fundamental basis of good design, and design usually means planning before creating," said Harold Hill Blossom, Boston landscape architect, in a lecture this afternoon at Horticultural Hall where a two-week free public exhibition is being conducted under the auspices of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects.

Mr. Blossom's lecture was illustrated by 57 hand-colored lantern slides of gardens in Newport, Springfield and Boston.

"Nature," said Mr. Blossom, "planned for ages before bringing forth her wonderful designs which seem to have no limit in variety. Man brings his knowledge of art to the work of designing a garden but borrows from nature her marvelous forms of beauty to put into the garden. And the way he arranges these many varied forms that nature lends him determines what we call the planting composition in garden design."

**Thoughtful Planning**  
"Every real garden is enclosed in some way or other. It may be set among a group of buildings or other structures filling a little sunny spot between them, or it may be placed in an opening among the trees, or else a piece of ground is selected and the enclosure is placed around it in the form of a fence, wall or hedge to produce the garden." He continued:

"Within the enclosure of the garden grow the flowering things, annuals raised from seed in a few weeks, or bulbs that have slept in the ground through the cold winter, or herbaceous perennials which die down to the ground each winter to come back with the spring glorious with brilliant flowers. Also flowering shrubs and even small flowering trees may be within the inclosing wall or hedge of the garden."

"What an intricate and ever fascinating problem it is to arrange these flowering elements within the garden. There is such a range of color, not only color of the flower, but color of the foliage, a color changing from delicate green in the spring to gorgeous tints of red or gold in the autumn, and variations in texture also play their important part. The garden well designed and well planned will give picture after picture, day by day."

**Man-Made Gardens**  
Nature, when we leave her undisturbed, gives us pictures of rarest beauty and greatest variety; but with the march of civilization, nature's own beauty is supplanted with things that are man-made and usually appealing. Driven from the busy part of the city by the freight yards, warehouses and factories, and look through the smoke and dust while about you is the roar of many noises and compare this with the natural beauty of some far-away spot of northern New Hampshire or Vermont where man has hardly touched the face of nature, and see the difference. Here and there near the cities we have a little scrap of nature's beauty, and then each sensitive person tries to own a little piece of land on which there can be a little of nature's charm, a stretch of lawn with lovely trees upon it and a garden with flowers. It is the skill with which we plan the arrangement of these things on the little plot of ground that largely determines the amount of beauty it will develop.

The planting of a garden must be such that it harmonizes one part with another, and the whole with the setting of the garden. And contrast may play its part in giving here a spot of shade with grass covering the ground, a place where table and chairs may be set, and there a little way beyond will be a bed of flowers of dazzling brilliance in the full sun. It is hard to tell in words alone how to compose the planting of a garden; but the pictures on the screen analyzed one by one give an understanding of the principles of the art and the details of execution.

### Home Landscape

#### Design Taught at

#### Cambridge School

Nowadays the modern woman, if she is wise, posts herself not only in matters of household budgets and cooking; but she also finds out how to plan her house and its surroundings so that the problems which ordinarily arise in domestic work may

be dealt with pleasantly and efficiently. If this age has made housekeeping a matter of speed and efficiency through electricity, it also has filled it with complexity, and many ways to squander money wait for the woman who is deceived too easily by the idea that merely because some shiny contrivance is small and carries a miraculous guarantee of laborious work done in a few instants it is necessarily an economical means of accomplishing that work.

Sometimes, in anticipation of such problems the modern woman studies domestic or landscape architecture or both. If she does her studying at the Cambridge School of Domestic and Landscape Architecture, she does it at the only school of its kind exclusively for women in the United States. She studies under the guidance of Henry Atherton Frost, a member of the faculty in the graduate school of architecture at Harvard University, and an able force of instructors, some of them women.

The commonest need among women nowadays engaged in the management of households is to blend sympathetically the elements indoors and out. The design of the house itself, both within and without, is not more important than that of the grounds, the modeling of the land surfaces and the handling of surface drainage being undertaken wisely. The arrangement of a home according to laws not only of convenience but of intrinsic beauty is as important as any other factor affecting the happiness of members of the household.

In 1916 Mr. Frost and his colleague, Bremer Whidden Pond, gave instruction in design and construction to a few students in their own offices. Availability of such instruction created an immediate growing demand and the formation of a school was warranted. Courses were organized in design, construction, history, freestone, horticulture, and clay modeling. When the fundamentals of architecture and landscape architecture have been mastered the student may then feel free to specialize either in architecture or in landscaping, according to individual inclination.

The school differs from other schools specializing in such subjects in that it considers the house and its landscape surroundings as intimate parts of one problem, the house in relation to its surrounding usually dominating the design. The architectural elements must be in harmony with the landscape and it, in turn, must be brought into accord with the architectural requirements.

While theory is by no means sacrificed the training the school gives is made as practical as possible. The result is that the student finds herself, beyond possessing a fund of technical facts that are subject to the changes of style and manner, possessed of a thorough grounding in fundamentals underlying the work she must later do.

**CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS MEET**  
Addresses were delivered by Bert E. Leavitt of Cambridge and by the Rev. Fred A. MacDonald of Worcester, former president of the Rhode Island Christian Endeavor Union, at the all-day session of the annual convention of the Suffolk County Christian Endeavor Union in the Maverick Congregational Church, East Boston, yesterday. There were 150 delegates, representing 48 societies attached to the organization. Russell J. Blair, field secretary, brought greetings from the various branches of the union throughout the state; the Rev. W. W. Sleeper, pastor of the Maverick Church, conducted the devotional services, and James A. Hain, president of the Boston Christian Endeavor Union, presided.

**MAINE BANK MEN ELECT**  
AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 23.—George E. Curtis, treasurer of the Norway Savings Bank, was elected president of the Savings Bank Association of Maine at its annual meeting here yesterday. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Charles A. Litchfield, treasurer of the Androscoggin County Savings Bank of Lewiston; secretary, Richard E. Goodwin, treasurer of the Augusta Savings Bank; treasurer, Arthur S. Keene of the Androscoggin Savings Bank of Lewiston; executive committee, Norman L. Bassett of Augusta, Josiah S. Macey of Gardiner, W. C. Woodbury of Dover-Foxcroft, W. A. Danforth of Bangor, and Carlton P. Merrill of Skowhegan.

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## EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL BREAKS IN TOMB

(Continued from Page 1)

had been lifted away and Mr. Lacau led the party into the 25-foot passage leading to the second iron-barred doorway, which is built along lines of safe deposit vaults and cages and secured by three padlocks.

This it was thought would afford great difficulty, but by 3:15 o'clock these were also broken and the party entered the ante-chamber descending then to the burial chamber at the right.

At this point I sent down a note requesting that the Monitor correspondent be allowed the privilege to see with his own eyes whether the lid had fallen or done damage. He received a reply signed by Mr. Lacau to the effect that allowing one member of the press at the tomb would raise a protest among all the journalists who were not informed of the day's event.

**No Damage Done**  
Judging from the sounds issuing forth and the lumber the trusted natives were carrying down, Mr. Lacau must have directed that a pile of boards be laid across each end of the sarcophagus, and the lid lowered upon them. The party remained in the tomb till 5:15, but Mr. Engelbach came forth and gave me an interview, saying that no damage of any kind had been found, the ropes having held the sarcophagus lid safely, and he assured me that the antiquities service could be trusted not to remove anything from the tomb, or do any harm whatsoever to Mr. Carter's work.

Then Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb was resealed and the entire party proceeded to the laboratory, tomb No. 15, where the locks were forced in like manner. The Government is now officially in possession of Mr. Carter's whole find and plant. On the way homeward, I stopped at Mr. Carter's house at Gurnah, where I found him, sorrow-stricken, deprived by a strange series of episodes of the greatest archaeological discovery of the Orient. He has started a second lawsuit to be heard on March 4, with a view of ordering the Government to allow him to resume work on the basis of a 50-50 share of the treasures of the tomb.

By lending his sympathetic support to the Government's undignified breaking in of the tomb yesterday Mr. Lacau has seriously damaged his own reputation with the entire body of scientific men interested in Oriental and archaeological research. The Government's next move is uncertain, but it is likely that everything will be shut down till the legal proceedings are over.

## OLD SOUTH PRIZE WINNERS NAMED

### Part of Washington's Birthday Program

Awarding of the Old South prizes for essays on historical subjects and the annual Governor's reception in the Hall of Flags at the State House stood out prominently among the varied observances of Washington's Birthday in Greater Boston yesterday. The Old South prizes were awarded in the morning at the Old South Meeting House. A \$100 prize was won by John W. Wallace of 2297 Dorchester Avenue, who was graduated from Dorchester High School last year, and whose essay was on the "Stamp Act Congress of 1765." Miss Harriet White of 40 Rosecliff Street, Roslindale, also

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Etched crystal glass sets, 18-pc., 5.75 net  
Best lead-blown, thin flint glassware; etched border design. Six goblets, six sherbet or ice cream glasses and six ginger ale or grape juice glasses.



**Aquarium and stand, 3.95**  
Wrought iron stand in antique green finish, with wisteria or amber pendants; three-gallon globe with colored band. See the sketch.

won a \$100 prize for her essay on "The Settlement of the Domain Northwest of the Ohio River." Miss White is the fourth member of her family to have won an Old South prize.

Abraham Aronson of 95 Brighton Street, Boston, and Arthur W. Fleming of South Main Street, Sharon, each won \$50 prizes for their essays on the Stamp Act Congress and Julius Jaffe of 29 Porter Street, East Boston, won \$50 on the territorial settlement subject.

At the reception in the Hall of Flags, Channing H. Cox, Governor, shook hands with 4188 persons in the two hours during which the long lines filed past the date on which stood the Governor and Mrs. Cox, Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor, and Mrs. Fuller were at the head of this line.

In the evening the Governor delivered an address at the Old South Congregational Church on "The Experiment Instructed to the Hands of the American People." The Lieutenant-Governor was the principal speaker at the anniversary dinner of the Canadian Club.

Among the many anniversary programs carried out by churches and organizations were exercises held by the Old South Society in the Old South Meeting House in which Dr. Charles H. McIlwain, professor of history and government at Harvard, spoke on "The Sincerity of George Washington"; a lecture by W. K. Watkins, secretary of the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars, on "Original Life Portraits of Washington, and the Artists"; the society's quarters, 9 Ashburton Place, and a reunion of John A. Drew Post G. A. R., with George A. Hosley, national chief-of-staff of the Grand Army, as the principal speaker.

## SUPPORT FOR BOYS CLUBS IS SOUGHT

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 21 (Special)—Philip S. Simmonds, president of the Providence Boys Club, told a group of influential men at the annual meeting of the club corporation yesterday. "If you will support our clubs, we will give you better employees, more thrifty and law-abiding youth, and we will save to you in taxes by keeping boys out of trouble."

Mr. Simmonds stated it correctly when he said that the boys can be influenced to the ways of good citizenship for a month for \$50, and it costs that amount to keep one boy, who has gone astray, for the same length of time in a reformatory.

Mr. Simmonds said that with land acquired for a big new clubhouse in the Olneyville section the organization is looking for the opportunity to establish club quarters in the center of every congested section of the city.

## EXPORT MEETING MARCH 28

Lyman W. Meekins, newly elected secretary of the Boston Export Round Table, and also manager of the New England district office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announced today that the next meeting of the Round Table would be in the form of a conference on export packing, at the Boston City Club March 28. Harry R. Knowlton, formerly with the United States Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., and now with the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., of St. Paul, Minn., has made a detailed study of the best methods of packing merchandise for exportation and will speak at the meeting.

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Dinner sets, 100 pieces, 37.50, net

Transparent china; garland border design of pink roses and green foliage, gold edges; handles in coin gold. Service for 12.

Entire stock of stem ware, 20% off

All salad and dessert plates and our entire line of colored glassware. Discount to be deducted at time of sale.

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## PRESIDENT INVOKES WASHINGTON IDEALS

### Mr. Coolidge, in Radio Tribute, Urges Countrymen to Continue Sacrifices for Public Weal

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (P)—President Coolidge, in a radio address delivered last night from the White House, combined with a tribute to Washington an appeal to the American people to accept the responsibilities and continue the sacrifices necessary to make enduring the institutions which Washington founded.

Mr. Coolidge, speaking at the invitation of Rotary International, described the part played by Washington in the founding of the American Government and declared he accomplished the results "by accepting great responsibilities and making great sacrifices."

"If we are to maintain the institutions which he founded, if we are to improve what he created, we must continue to accept responsibilities, we must continue to make sacrifices," the President said. "Under all the laws of God and man there is no other way."

He added, in part:  
Washington did not, could not, give anything to his countrymen. His greatness lies in the fact that he was successful in leading them to the performance of a higher duty. He showed them how to have a greater liberty by earning it.

**Guaranteeing Results of Energy**  
All that any society can do, all that any government can do, is to attempt to guarantee to the individual the social, economic and political rewards of his own effort and industry. The America which Washington founded does not mean we shall have everything done for us, but that we shall have every opportunity to do everything for ourselves. This is liberty, but it is liberty only through the acceptance of responsibility.

Self-government does not purge us of all our faults, but there are very few students of the affairs of mankind who would deny that the theory upon which our institutions proceed gives the best results that have ever been given to any people. When there is a failure, it is not because the system has failed, but because we have failed.

**Institutions of Great Promise**  
For the purpose of insuring liberty, for enactment of sound legislation, for the administration of even-handed justice, for the faithful execution of the laws, no institutions have ever given greater promise or more worthy performance than those which are represented by the name of Washington.

We have not yet reached the goal of Washington's ideals. They are not yet fully understood. He was a practical man. He suffered from no delusions. He knew that there was no power to establish a system under which existence could be supported without effort. Those who now expect anything in that direction are

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certain to be disappointed. He held out no promise of unearned rewards, either in small or large amounts. On the other hand, if no one ought to receive gain except for service rendered, no one ought to be required to render service except for reasonable compensation. Equality and justice both require that there should be no profiteering and no exploitation. Under the Constitution of the United States there is neither peasantry nor any order of nobility. Politically, economically and socially, service and character are to reign, and service and character alone.

## IDEALS OF YOUTH SHOWN BY 'REVOLT'

### Shifting Attitude on World Problems Portrayed in Lecture

Stanley High of the editorial staff of The Christian Science Monitor spoke at the luncheon of the Twentieth Century Club this noon on "The Revolt of Youth," which describes the world's youth movements and traces their major tendencies. In his address Mr. High spoke of the attitude of American youth on the various problems before the world, particularly those of race, war and religion.

He made an appeal for American co-operation in Europe in order that the ideals for which the youth of the world thought they were fighting, may be realized.

Mr. High spoke on the same topic this afternoon before the Massachusetts Parent-Teachers Association in Stetson Hall. He said in part:

This "Revolt of Youth" has grown out of the promises made to the youth when they were needed to fight and which were promptly forgotten once the fighting ended. The big, creative steps in human progress have been taken by youth, whose vision and idealism started a flame of human advance.

The youth of America and the world are on crusade. They are asking that their ideals be given a chance. They remember the other youth who stood with them in northern France and Russia and Mesopotamia—and, in their name, they are demanding that the ideals of youth—the ideals that were blazoned on the banners of 1917—be given a chance to build a better world.

**DRY GOODS TRADE ACTIVE**  
John V. Farrell Company, Chicago, in its weekly review of trade says: "The wholesale dry goods business shows expansion for the week in the number of orders received, but the volume was less than in the corresponding week of last year. There was a very noticeable activity in city business during the week. Buyers were in the house in larger numbers."

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## HOLLAND COMBATS LABOR DEFICIENCY

### Road Making, Canal Improve- ment, and Other Public Works Started to Benefit Unemployed

THE HAGUE, Feb. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The unemployment problem is still a serious one in this country, although the number of unemployed is slightly decreasing because of the revival of industry. Nevertheless, a total of about 130,000 unemployed out of a population of 7,000,000 is large. Apart from these, there are 25,000 without work as a result of the severe winter which impeded labor on the land.

There is the state insurance against unemployment by which the bulk of the unemployed are helped. For this purpose unemployment bureaux were organized for the benefit of those who need help or advice. The expenses for this insurance are paid partly by the State, and partly by the municipalities.

Public works committees have also been formed. In this way between 10,000 and 15,000 people are now in the service of provinces, municipalities, and polders, making roads, ameliorating canals, reclaiming waste land, and doing other useful work of minor importance. The State is paying a part of the wages of these people. The percentage depends upon the prosperity of the corporation employing them and the standard of the wage. Thus the Government, in some cases, is able to reduce wages which are deemed too high, by refusing to grant help, unless lower pay is accepted. The return to more normal economic conditions is consequently promoted.

Another form of help consists in the subsidizing of firms which otherwise could not secure important orders from their customers, and in that case had to dismiss many of their men. This system was specially inaugurated at the time of German valuta competition. Germany's competition belongs at present largely to the past, but the fall of the franc has opened new possibilities for valuta competition.

It becomes, however, more and more evident that it is not so much the competition of the valuta as the higher wages in Holland, compared with abroad, which must be considered the reason why important orders go to other countries. Recently a Dutch shipping company placed an order for a large boat with an English firm. In this case it became quite clear that the depreciation of the pound sterling (about 6 per cent) could not be the reason, because the state subsidy would have overcome this difficulty, but it was the lower wages in England that made the company decide to place the order on the other side of the Channel.

Another case of a large boat to be built on behalf of the Maatschappij Nederland, which is to be constructed in France, proved that even a subsidy of 30 per cent of the wages by the Government was not enough to keep the order in Holland.

### TURKS REJECT SECT OF DEUNMEHS

In Large Cities It Includes Many  
of the Leading Merchants

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Constantinople papers publish a petition which a certain Rushi Bey, a local merchant, has sent to the National Assembly, asking for restrictions to be placed on incoming "Deunmehs." The name "Deunmeh," which is the Turkish word for apostate or turcoat, is applied to those Jews who are outwardly Muhammadans but who secretly practice the rites of Judaism. Deunmehs do not intermarry with either orthodox Jews or Moslems. The petition of Rushi Bey is as follows:

In order to develop the Turkish national spirit, you, the Government, do not accept Arabs, Serbs, or Albanians, even though they are Moslems. We therefore pray you to refuse admission into our country of those false Turks who are called Deunmehs. The Deunmehs have no real interest in our religion. For two and a half centuries they have kept aloof from true Turks. In the exchange of populations, we do not want the false Moslems to come among us.

Many of the leading merchants of Constantinople, Saloniki, and Adrianople are Deunmehs. The editor of the principal paper in this city is said to be a member of this sect. Mustapha Kemal Pasha, according to many Turks, was originally a Deunmeh.

### INDIAN IS OPPONENT OF INDIANIZATION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21 (Special Correspondence)—Giving evidence before Lord Lee's commission on the Indian civil services, Mr. Mullick, a well-known pleader at the Calcutta bar, stated that these backward classes in Bengal numbered 11,000,000, half the Hindu population or a quarter of the total population of Bengal. He explained that in Bengal there are three high castes—Brahmins, numbering 1,200,000; Kayasthas, 1,000,000; Vaidyas, 35,000—and that these three castes at present hold more than 95 per cent of the total number of superior and subordinate posts under the Government, though they constitute little more than 2,000,000, which is one-eleventh of the Hindu and one-twenty-third of the total population of Bengal. In addition, Mr. Mullick said, over 20,000 out of 25,000 students in Bengal come from these three castes, which also control nearly all the newspapers. Further Indianization, he declared, would not mean that all the communities in Bengal would receive their due share in the different branches of administration, but would result in further strengthening the already unduly privileged position of these three castes. Mr. Mullick concluded by declaring that the presence of an European element in the public services was urgently needed for a considerable time to come.

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## The Spring Coat is First in Importance



RINTEMPS, and its accompanying glamour, to a woman is identified with the thought of the indispensable toilette nouveau. To step into a fresh world of color correspondingly smart in appearance, touches for her the high note of the season. And because there is always a crispness in the early Spring days, her first requirement is necessarily the Outer Garment. There is now assembled on the Third Floor a magnificent selection of Coats and Wraps for Women and Misses. For dress and daytime wear, the new Coats show many ingenious adaptations of the cape back, with little touches of softest fur at the collar, and some have the chic scarf collar arrangement. Tuckings, braids and stitchings are used very discriminately, and the fabrics preferred are juinas, charmeens, vellorias, twillcords, and in the silk family, the failles, crepes, satins and moirés. While the light shades of the season predominate, there are a few stunning black-and-white combinations, with ermine used attractively. For town and country wear, there are the gay imported homespun stripes, plaids and novelty weaves, camels'-hair cloths and velvets. And in all the assortments, fur is noticeably favored.

Women's Coats, priced from \$45.00 to 248.00

Misses' Coats, priced from \$39.00 to 195.00

(On the Third Floor)

## Footwear, too, acquires prominence

### Shoes

Not only is the continuity of correct dress preserved by wearing the right Shoes on all occasions, but the demand, indeed, lies far beyond mere appearance. Comfort in last, serviceability and finest workmanship, each play an equally effective role in the Balta Shoes now on display.

For daytime wear, there are offered all the costume shades to match or harmonize with the new Hosiery, with a decided preference for the goring Shoe (a little higher perhaps at the ankle, with cut-out effects), and the always popular fancy straps; in satin, suede and soft leathers. Also black patent leather or soft calfskin pumps are smart with the flesh-tone stockings. For evening there are silver or gold cloth slippers, either plain, or strapped, with trimmings of gold or silver kid.

Prices ranging from \$12.75 to 20.00

(Second Floor)

## A Recent Arrival from Paris Little Children's Hats

For the two-to-six year old juvenile there is a charming assortment of Hats and Bonnets now on display, in white, soft pastel shades, and high colors, all with that smart little touch that the French makers so generally contribute.

Also, the Department is now showing a comprehensive collection of American-made Coats and Hats for Little Children.

(Second Floor)

## Luncheon or Dinner Sets

(Italian linen)

very specially priced for Monday

Made of heavy cream-tone Italian linen, with Venetian hand-wrought embroidery, phenomenally priced as follows:

Dinner or Luncheon Sets, consisting of 54-inch square cloth, and twelve 18-inch napkins, with handsome open-work design on each piece; at approximately half-price

per set \$28.50

Seven-piece Luncheon Sets, consisting of a 22-inch square cloth, and six doilies 12x18 inches, finished with two rows of hand-drawn open-work

per set \$7.85

(Sale on Fourth Floor)

### Hosiery

The development of Hosiery fashions, particularly in the innumerable and intriguing colors now being shown, is almost incredible, when compared with the showing of only a few short seasons ago.

A flawless costume requires thoughtful care in the selection of stockings. The Betalph Silk Hosiery for Spring is to be had in a quantity of weights and styles, and in addition to its well-known wearing appeal, it relinquishes nothing in the way of color, which includes Soliel, Indien, Pain Brulé, Lama, Toltec, Ambre, Pablo, Martinique, Mummy Brown, Liège, Bombay Suede, Florin, Mandalay Suede, Champignon, Platine and Souris—all new names for the season's popular shades, including the nuances of flesh-tones

Prices variously range

\$1.75, 2.35, 2.75, 3.50 upward  
(First Floor)

## Dress Flannels

for the smart Spring frock to be individually designed for women of taste; in twenty of the leading shades, and 54 inches wide, at \$2.95 and 3.75 per yard.

As a pleasant change from the one-toned materials, there is also obtainable an assuring variety of new Plaid Fabrics for dresses, Novelty Coatings in border styles, and Hand-woven Tweeds for sports suitings. All in regular stock.

(First Floor)

## Household Linens

very specially priced for Monday

All-linen Damask Table Cloths

each . . . \$3.50, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00

All-linen Damask Napkins

per dozen . . . \$4.00, 4.75, 6.00, 9.00

All-linen Satin Damask Tea Napkins

Hemstitched, size 15x15 inches, per dozen \$5.50

All-linen Satin Damask Tea Sets

Hemstitched; cloth 68x68 inches, and half-dozen

Napkins, sizes 18x18 inches . . . per set \$10.50

All-linen Hemstitched Sheets

per pair . . . \$10.50, 12.75

All-linen Hemstitched Pillow Cases

per pair . . . \$2.25, 2.50, 3.00

(Sale on Fourth Floor)



## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## The Basis of Criticism

## Criticism in America: Its Function and Status

Quite appropriately, this most interesting of recent volumes upon criticism begins and almost ends with an essay by Joel Elias Spingarn. For he is largely responsible for the renewed interest in criticism which has sprung up during the last 12 or 15 years in the United States. Whether as poet or critic, he has written all too little; yet that scant bulk has had upon the younger thought of the Nation an effect altogether out of proportion to its volume. Mr. Spingarn is known as the leading disciple of Croce in America; sometimes that reputation leads his commentators astray, and they will speak glibly of a Goethe-Carlyle-Croce-Spingarn theory of the drama, when the theory has had its source originally in Mr. Spingarn himself. It was in 1910 that Mr. Spingarn, then professor at Columbia University, delivered a lecture on "The New Criticism," which now appears as the opening essay of the present volume. The talk must have fallen like a bomb upon many of his hearers. In language utterly untainted by the raucousness of so much contemporary — and ephemeral — utterance, he calmly proceeded to blast away the very foundations of academic criticism. Pigeon-holing, genre-catalogues, absolute standards, homiletic texts, few into the air like so many splinters, and the ground was cleared for a new structure. The plith of the speech may be found in Spingarn's statement that "aesthetic judgment and artistic creation are instinct with the same vital life"; that, in ideal conjunction, taste and genius are one.

## Ethical vs. Aesthetic

The theory and practice of this aestheticism contained implications which led naturally to answers from the academic camp. Babbitt, Brownell, and Sherman, differing as men inevitably will in particulars, ranged themselves against Spingarn. Woodberry, once Spingarn's teacher, assumed a sort of middle ground, somewhat nearer to the aestheticians than to the academics. Mencken, as ever the swashbuckling free-lance, swung his club lustily, advanced a theory of his own, founded upon the process of catalysis in chemistry (1), and then recanted this lapse into romanticism, returning somewhat indirectly but none the less clearly to the Crocean outlook sponsored by Spingarn. (Both essays are included in this collection.) Strangely enough, T. S. Eliot, in a somewhat different manner, uses likewise this analogy of catalysis in his contribution on "Tradition and the Individual Talent."

Broadly speaking, the lines are drawn in this book between the academics and the independents, between the ethical and the aesthetic. Van Wyck Brooks, with his usual calmness of meditation, seeks to relate, one might say, as a sociologist of literature, an aesthetic of art. He has detected, with unerring insight, certain fundamental failings in our national life. Mr. Boyd, in a searching consideration of what he calls "Ku Klux Criticism," throws additional light upon the unreasoning desire for conformity which has invaded our artistic milieu. In general, it is the academics who maintain the ethical attitude and favor the standards of conformity; it is the aestheticians (always to be distinguished from mere aesthetes) who seek in art what they would fashion out of life—a freely functioning beauty of personality.

## Jefferson as Critic

As interesting as anything in the book, queerly enough, is the appendix, which is headed, "Passages Illustrating the Growth of an American Tradition of Criticism." This is additional matter to Spingarn's essay on "Criticism in the United States." The very first quotation reveals Thomas Jefferson in the rôle of a staunch anti-academician; that was well over 100 years ago. Twenty-two years later, in 1838, we find Emerson saying, "Here was a new mind, and it was welcome to a new style," to which Alcott replied, "That is criticism." When Emerson wrote "Beauty is its own excuse for being," he was but repeating in better language what Jefferson had said in his letter to William Wirt on Nov. 12, 1816. Yet Professor Sherman once wrote an essay in which he pretended not to know what could be the meaning of a beauty that was its own excuse for being. He could quote Emerson's "Honor every truth you use," for the phrase seemed to make of beauty a utility. For, to Sherman, "beauty" whether we like it or not, has a heart full of service. His highest praise for a verse is that it slips "a spiritual gold-piece into the palm" of the poet's countrymen. What a mercenary figure of speech! Even so, when the glories of the Nibelungenlied were to be bought off by Wotan, they would take as much gold as covered Freya's beauty!

## Conrad Aiken's Theory

At least one worth-while essay seems to have been overlooked for this representative assortment. I refer to Conrad Aiken's "A Basis for Criticism," which appeared originally in the columns of the New Republic for April 11, 1923. Aiken's point of view, while not so novel as he seems to think, is yet different enough from all the others to supply another American approach to the question. Just as one of the essays by that gifted young Scotsman, Edwin Muir (not in this book, of course), seems logically to lead to the abolishment of criticism, so Aiken's interesting essay suggests, as a final possibility, the abolishment of art itself! As Mr. Bergengren might say, merry gentlemen all, and fine companions! There is thus a double revolt against what we might call, in criticism,

aesthetic indeterminism. On the one hand, the ethical group call for fixed standards, even though they do not always agree upon the standards to be fixed. On the other, here is Aiken anti-ethical, calling for criticism to "go into the laboratory," and saying that it may well make up its mind, "eventually, what sort of art to permit and what sorts to proscriber." (1) Thus do extremes meet. And thus, by their inevitable differences, do the critics exemplify that indeterminism

which some of them, as theorists, would deny. "Criticism in America" is a book of theories which, to the thought prepared, is quite as stimulating as any best-seller. It is at once a summary and a forecast. To one reader, at least, the anti-academicians have the better of it, for, around the smaller ring of the professoriate they have drawn a larger circle that embraces more of the individual and more of life itself. I G.



Marie Curie, Author of "Pierre Curie"

## The Life of Pierre Curie

## Pierre Curie

By Marie Curie. Translated by Charles and George L. Elton. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1923.

In the concise language of the trained investigator who seeks only to present the truth clearly and is concerned only with vital facts, Mme. Curie packs into less than 250 pages the story of the discovery of radium, as it never before has been told, with a full account of her husband's life, her own autobiography, including her astonishing work during the war, and an account of her visit to America when, through President Harding, the women of the United States presented her with a gram of radium.

In the introduction Mrs. Marie Mattingly Meloney tells of the difficulty she and others had in breaking through Mme. Curie's reserve and absorption in her work. It was only after persistent importuning that Mme. Curie was prevailed upon to add the autobiographical notes which, besides recounting her early life, tell more particularly of her share in the discovery and isolation of radium.

Yet, with all her modest shrinking from publicity, her evident single desire to present to the world the real greatness of Pierre Curie, his high idealism, his beauty of character and his personal charm, and while trying to keep herself in the background, the marvelous strength of the woman's mental and spiritual qualities glow from every page with the steadiness and intensity of the emanations from the metal which she alone isolated. Pierre Curie and Marie Sklodowska met for the first time in 1894, so for the account of the earlier years of her husband's life Mme. Curie depends upon Jacques, the brother who stood second only to the wife in Pierre's regard. At the time of their meeting, Marie had been studying at the Sorbonne for three years and Pierre had been director of laboratory work in the School of Industrial Physics since 1893. Previous to their meeting, Pierre had done notable work in the field of physics, introducing new methods, among which was the application of the idea of symmetry familiar to crystallographers. In 1891 he began a long series of investigations on the magnetic properties of bodies at divers temperatures, the investigation that later opened the way to the great discovery which he and his wife worked out together.

In this work it is impossible to separate their. They labored side by side, sharing toil and privations as well as the exaltation coming at every new step accomplished. They never labored for their own glory or financial advancement. Had they done so, millions would have been theirs instead of the privations that were long their lot. Honors they never sought and rarely accepted, being indifferent even to receiving credit for the results of their investigations.

"Every beautiful success," Madame writes, "gave him pleasure even if achieved in a domain where he felt himself to have priority. He said, 'What does it matter if I have not published such and such investigations if another has published them?' Pierre refused the decoration of the Legion of Honor, declining it in this characteristic manner: 'I pray you to thank the Minister, and to inform him that I do not in the least feel the need of a decoration, but that I do feel the

greatest need for a laboratory." Later Mme. Curie declined the same honor, saying, "As my husband and I were too united in all things for me to act differently, I did not accept the decoration, in spite of the insistence of the Ministry."

The Nobel prize, which he did accept, released Pierre from the arduous duties of teaching and allowed him his full time for investigations. Up to this time, sacrifice of all social relationships, extreme family economies, and actual hard physical labor had been the continual price these two paid for the privilege of working together in their chosen field. The laboratory in which they carried on their investigations was an abandoned shed affording no protection against the discomforts of summer or winter. Madame graphically describes these conditions:

There was no question of obtaining the needed proper apparatus in common use by chemists. We simply had some old pinewood tables with furnaces and gas burners. We had to use the adjoining yard for our chemical operations that involved the producing of irritating gases; even then the gas often filled our shed. Yet it was in this miserable shed

Another book by Johan Bojer, author of "The Great Hunger," is promoted by the Century Company for next month. "The Prisoner Who Sang" is the title, and the hero is said to be a sort of prose Peer Gynt. He is such a gifted actor that he goes through life playing the part of a man who is every community he happens to be set down in. Andreas Berget, then, may become as famous as Ibsen's poetic bad boy.

Stephen Gwynn, author of a new "History of Ireland," published by the Macmillan Company, sat as an Irish member of the British Parliament from 1906 to 1915, and is known in both England and Ireland as novelist, critic and poet. He carries his history from legendary times in Ireland up to 1923.

The removal of the publishing house of Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., from 220 West Forty-second Street to 730 Fifth Avenue, New York, recalls the remarkable growth of this firm. Founded in 1915 by Alfred A. Knopf, then three years out of Columbia, it has distinguished itself by publishing works of W. H. Hudson, Joseph Hergeheimer, Floyd Dell, Willa Cather, and other new or newly discovered writers.

The early publication of a new book by Sheila Kaye-Smith, announced by E. P. Dutton & Co., will find a host of readers waiting. The title of the promised volume is "The Isle of Thorns," and it is said to deal with the experiences of a young woman writer who tramps about the country with a Gypsy fair or circus. The possibilities will be evident to Miss Kaye-Smith's devotees.

An item of interest to collectors is

## The English Secret

## The English Secret, and Other Essays

By D. de Selincourt. London: University Press, 1923. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Many authors have tried to penetrate to that subtle quality which distinguishes the English and indeed the whole English-speaking world from the rest of the European peoples. A Frenchman attempted the task during the war in the humorous little sketch called "The Silence of Colonel Bramble." Signor Nitti declared that it was the devotion to moral as opposed to intellectual ideas. And now Mr. de Selincourt has written a series of graceful essays on such diverse subjects as English literature and poetry, town housing, industry and humanity, and world peace, all directed to show that it is a love of simplicity and common sense.

Mr. de Selincourt contrasts the mode of the English and the French thought and language. The French put reason and perfection of form in the first place, and in their language have evolved a matchless instrument for the expression of rational ideas. The English put this quality of good sense, which Mr. de Selincourt says is really the most uncommon thing in the world, ahead of reason, and in

their language prefer what will penetrate to that subtle quality which distinguishes the English and indeed the whole English-speaking world from the rest of the European peoples. A Frenchman attempted the task during the war in the humorous little sketch called "The Silence of Colonel Bramble." Signor Nitti declared that it was the devotion to moral as opposed to intellectual ideas. And now Mr. de Selincourt has written a series of graceful essays on such diverse subjects as English literature and poetry, town housing, industry and humanity, and world peace, all directed to show that it is a love of simplicity and common sense.

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## Man's Relation to Nature

## Nature and Men

By Arthur McDowall. London: Chatto & Windus, 1923. Price 7s. 6d.

Mr. McDowall has written a book of rare beauty and insight. Not only has nature revealed itself to him in its finest meanings, but he has traced with remarkable sympathy and comprehension its influence upon those to whom it has been the principal inspiration and companion in their lives. He has studied the simple countryman's joy in the song of a bird or a patch of bright color in his bit of garden, the man who must perforce take these things, so to speak, in his stride, since for him the country means almost unceasing toil. And he has analyzed the influence of nature upon such men as Wordsworth and Hudson, who, because of their marvelous receptivity to its form and color, which spelled always something tangible and insistent to them, allowed it to come in and take possession of their thoughts.

While Hudson was content to let nature preach its own sermons, Wordsworth was forever reading his own philosophy into it. Of Wordsworth, Mr. McDowall has said, "He

was always on the watch for links between nature and his feelings, and for links in nature." W. H. Hudson approached nature in a way no more detached and yet less intellectually subjective. He was more occupied in observing it in its relation to itself, as one might watch the character and habits of a friend, but while he sought to draw fewer abstract conclusions from his study, his experiences were fraught with a joy which conveyed itself through every page that he wrote. The small boy who, at the sight of a clump of scarlet verbenas blossoming on the plain, would jump off his pony for the mere pleasure of lying among them and feasting his eyes on their brilliance, was never lost in the man who came to know every least way among the birds, beasts and flowers, on both sides of the Atlantic.

## Jeffries and Thoreau

There was something akin to Richard Jeffries, whose love of nature became the all-absorbing passion of his life, in Thoreau. Both men had given up shooting because of their love of animals and both found, though there was more of the philosopher, less of the sheer enthusiasm in Thoreau, complete satisfaction in nature's companionship. Yet if we read Jeffries' "The Story of My Heart" and then Thoreau's "Walden" we shall probably conclude that if Thoreau was through his finer intuitions more akin to nature than was Jeffries, yet those two years in the woods were undertaken somewhat as an adventure, that he might return to tell other men about them; while to Jeffries contact with nature became the one purpose of existence.

W. H. Hudson might well, after describing the matchless beauty of an oak tree in full leaf, challenge the painter to produce anything approaching it in loveliness. Mr. McDowall has written a profoundly interesting chapter on the painter's relation to nature. For, as he writes, and as Hudson indicated, "the canvas or panel is an inexorably limited thing compared to the bit of nature represented. The intensity and individ-

uality of the painter's perception are alone capable of making the landscape live." Truly, as the writer says, the artist creates as well as conveys, and the success of both must depend upon his love and comprehension of his subject. Constable, in one of his letters, wrote thus: "The sound of water escaping from mill-dams, etc., willows, old rotten planks, slimy posts, and brick-work, I love such things. . . . As long as I do paint I shall never cease to haunt such places."

## A Continuous Adventure

To such as he, nature is a constant revelation. It is a continuous adventure. Something of this the countryman apprehends who, living year after year in the same place, is constantly startled by some fresh aspect in that with which he is familiar. Through the mind of the villager, the poet, the philosopher, the painter, it has received its various interpretations. Sometimes through men of genius, such as were Wordsworth, Turner, Corot, Hudson and Fabre, the revelation is unique; at others it is sufficiently individual and sincere to be worthy of the effort. But for every one who has eyes to see and love the beautiful, there is always what Mr. McDowall speaks of as "nature's enchantments," those aspects of it which he understands so perfectly and writes of, whether in relation to his own feeling or that of others, with such unusual delicacy and charm. As, for instance, "The first gleam of marsh marigolds under a gray sky, the first peacock butterfly adrowse in wintry sunshine, the blossoming of the lilacs long after other blossoms."

B. Homan's work on the "Nibelungenlied" (Berlin: Walter de Gruyter) is an amazing bit of scholarship to have come, at this late date, from a Hungarian. The Germans seem quite willing to concede the accuracy of his contentions regarding the historical element in the epic, though he asserts that it is largely a Hungarian-Bavarian series of episodes that is treated. Homan avers that the time of the action is about 965-973 A. D., and the place Passau-Pöchlarn. A second work is to follow, dealing with the authorship of the epic.

## A History of Early American Drama

## A History of the American Drama from the Beginning to the Civil War

By Arthur Hobson Quinn. New York and London: Harper & Bros., 1923.

Until the issuance of this history of American drama, there has probably been no more exasperating chapter in the annals of the theater than the period that has now been covered by a scholar's conscience. Mr. Quinn, who is professor of English at the University of Pennsylvania, has cleared away a mass of inaccurate writing by the simple though laborious process of going to original sources for his information: to old letters in museums, to diaries and MSS. in private collections, to files of old newspapers, and to copies of all the plays that he discusses at any length. Other historians, who may now be named, have been content to take names and dates set down in the books of predecessors, and thus many gross errors of fact have been passed along through the decades. Professor Quinn has turned up a great deal of fresh material in the course of his studies, and even is able to supplement the supposedly complete study that William Winter made of the evolution of "Rip Van Winkle" as a play.

From Professor Quinn we learn that the first American comedy, was not Royal Tyler's "The Contrast," as some one said long ago, and thereby started a whole shoal of writers through a century to stating the same thing as a fact. Several real American comedies were written before Tyler's time, all drawing their subjects from foibles of the day. At least two satirical plays were written by Mrs. Mercy Otis Warren, the sister of James Otis, American patriot, statesman and writer. "The Adulateur, 1773," was her first important play. It attacked a Tory then in power in Massachusetts, Thomas Hutchinson, who was represented as playing into the hands of the British while he pretended to side with those who were resisting taxation without representation. She followed this in 1775 with another play as pointed in its satire of contemporary political conditions. It was called "The Group."

One must cross the years to 1845 before coming on another play that strictly may be called American satirical comedy in that it pictures American social conditions. This play was "Fashion," a comedy in five acts, which has recently been revived in New York for the amusement of the patrons of the Provincetown Playhouse. This was written by Anna Cora Mowatt. To be sure, there

were popular dramas by William Dunlap, James Barker, John Howard Payne and James Montgomery Bird, but they were imitations of the conventional romantic drama of England, and apart from Payne's "Brutus" and Bird's "The Gladiator," had little real vitality even in their own day, and no relation to the life of the country in which they were produced.

An authentic stirring of an impulse toward native drama came to the group of Americans in the early part of the nineteenth century who took the wrongs of the Indians as theme for their dramas. Stone's "Metamora," which gave Edwin Forrest one of his popular parts, was probably the best of these. There were dozens of Pocahontas plays, to say nothing of John Brougham's delectable burlesque of them in the form of a comic history, with songs, of John Smith.

Of the soil, too, were the Yankee plays from the first. Indeed, it is not among the imitations of European forms in the American romantic drama that one can discover anything of much force; but the rough and ready fun and melodrama of the entertainments designed to give popular pictures of the life of the people contained the roots of the modern American drama and comedy. Out of the Negro minstrel shows came the Hoyt comedies and the Cohan entertainments of recent years. Out of the dramas of Boker and the melodramas of Dion Boucicault grew the serious modern American drama that began with Steele MacKaye in the seventies.

Professor Quinn's history overlaps the Civil War period slightly, because he wishes to include Boucicault in the earlier period, where he really belongs as a type, although he continued a practicing playwright long after his style of play had started toward the shelf of the out-moded. All of this Professor Quinn sets

forth in a form as readable as it is authoritative. He has considered the theater as a living thing, and he is able to do much in making the past seem real to those who turn the leaves of his book. The value of the work is heightened by the inclusion of an exhaustive list of plays, a bibliography and an index.

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## Peter the Painter

Peter had a box of paints  
Bessie had a book  
Full of pleasant pictures  
At which she liked to look.

Peter with his box of paints  
Painted Bessie's book,  
Painted all the pictures  
At which she liked to look.

Bessie was surprised enough  
When she saw her book  
At which she liked to look,  
Painted all the pictures  
At which she liked to look.

PETER was wondering what he could paint next. He had painted all the pictures in all the books in the playroom except one book, and that belonged to Bessie, who lived next door. But the pictures did seem to need painting.

"I think," said Peter, "that I will paint just one picture and see how it looks."

So he painted the picture of Jack and Jill. He painted Jack's coat blue and his trousers green and his stockings yellow, and his lips and cheeks red. Jill's dress he painted purple with yellow spots, and her stockings he striped with green and blue, and her lips and cheeks he painted red. And this picture pleased him so much that he painted another, and almost before he knew it he had painted all the pictures in the book.

"Isn't that Bessie's book?" asked his mother, happening into the playroom. "Did she say you might paint in it?"

"She didn't say I might," said Peter. "But the pictures are prettier."

"Even if they are," said his mother. "It isn't your book. Bessie may not like painted pictures as well as you do, Peter."

"I wish I'd thought of that," said Peter.

"One should think before and not afterward," said his mother. "I'm sure you won't use your paint box again on a book that doesn't belong to you. But now, you see, you will have to show Bessie what you have done, and offer to give her a new book if she doesn't like it."

"I'll give her any of my toys for her book," said Peter.

And so when Bessie came over in the afternoon Peter showed her the book. And Bessie looked so aston-

ished when she opened it that he didn't know whether she was pleased or displeased.

"There's your book," said Peter. "I

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



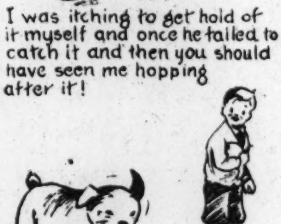
The Boss was having a lot of fun playing with a big rubber ball this morning.



I was itching to get hold of it myself and once he failed to catch it and then you should have seen me hopping after it!



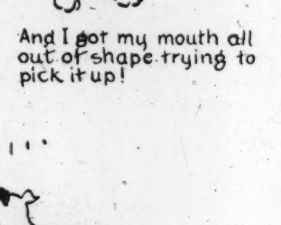
But pshaw, it wasn't half as funny as I thought it would be—it was too big for me.



And I got my mouth all out of shape trying to pick it up!



But the Boss certainly was slick with it so I decided to let him be the whole show and I would be the audience.



And I got my mouth all out of shape trying to pick it up!

## LABOR PARTY MEETS SNAG IN BUILDING

## Prohibitive Cost Caused Earlier Government Scheme to Collapse

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The failure of the Conservative Government to remove the manifest deficiency of houses in Britain is one of the main reasons why Ramsay MacDonald is now Prime Minister instead of Stanley Baldwin.

The Labor Government is bound therefore to tackle this thorny question, and to tackle it in some large and spectacular way. The nearer it gets to it, however, the bigger become the difficulties to be overcome. Dr. Addison approached it by means of state enterprise in the days of Lloyd George's Government, but by the time the municipal authorities had completed 200,000 new houses with funds he supplied from the Government revenue, they had pushed the cost of building up to so prohibitive a figure that the whole scheme had to be dropped.

The Conservatives adopted the more modest arrangement of giving a state subsidy, extending over a number of years, to cheapen the rent of every new house of approved pattern set up by private parties. Hitherto this has not increased the cost of construction intolerably, although it has tended in this direction. Its rejection has been due to the slowness with which it has worked.

The Labor Government have therefore to avoid two pitfalls. They must go fast, yet not send up the cost of construction intolerably. They can grant large funds, obtained if necessary by loan, but no legislation they pass can either compel the building trade unions to admit more men into their guilds or prevent traders from taking advantage of enhanced demand to put up the prices of building materials.

Their Minister, John Wheatley, is therefore proceeding on other lines. With the contractors he is discussing proposals to cheapen materials by subsidizing the opening of new brick-works and otherwise stimulating production at home, at the same time he is providing facilities for increased importations from abroad. With the building trade unions he is negotiating to make it worth their while voluntarily to train a much larger number of men than are now admitted into their guilds.

The last is his most difficult problem. Yet it is quite clear he can make no permanent progress without its solution. The supply of carpenters, joiners, and bricklayers is limited. He must increase it before he can expect them to turn out more houses at a reasonable price. The men's case is easy to understand. If they agree to "dilution" by training labor which is now unskilled they will increase unemployment among themselves the moment a Government comes in with less housebuilding zeal than the present one.

The unions ask, therefore, a guarantee that a minimum number of houses shall be built annually in Britain for a long period of years. Given this preliminary they are prepared to admit apprentices up to 20 years of age in the case of carpenters and joiners. They would also largely increase the number of such apprentices trained. The question now is: How is a Labor Government, which may itself go out of office at any time, to be enabled to tie the hands of successors who may have very different ideas as to the utility of state interference in industry?

METHODIST CHURCHES ANXIOUS TO ENFORCE TEMPERANCE ACT

OTTAWA, Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence).—A resolution calling on the Ontario Government to utilize all its resources in the enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act and demanding a longer trial before any proposal to repeal or seriously modify the measure should be submitted to the people was recently unanimously passed at the February meeting of the Ottawa District Methodist churches.

The resolution reads as follows:

1. We reaffirm adherence to the principle of prohibition as the best

method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

2. While we recognize the fact that the Ontario Temperance Act is not total prohibition, we are yet firmly convinced that it has been of untold benefit to the province in the reduction of drunkenness and the improvement of social and moral conditions and the general prosperity of the people.

3. That inasmuch as unusual conditions have prevailed in Ontario since the enactment of the Ontario Temperance Act we are of the opinion that a much longer trial is necessary before any proposal to repeal or seriously modify the measure should be submitted to the people. We, therefore, respectfully urge the Government that no referendum on this question be taken at present, but that all of the resources of the Government be utilized in the most vigorous enforcement of the law, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the premier of Ontario, and the provincial attorney-general.

This resolution was the direct result of the recent announcement of the Ontario Government that it proposed to hold a referendum on the question of prohibition when "enough" people asked for it. Rev. J. Coburn of Toronto, field secretary of the department of evangelism and social service, said that there was every reason to hope that there would be complete co-operation between all the organized temperance forces in the Province if such a referendum took place. He urged the churches to work harder for prohibition and offset the insidious pro-liquor propaganda. "You have better conditions in Ontario than in any province under Government control," he asserted.

CHINA QUIESCENT ON OPIUM MATTERS

Mandate for Suppressing Poppy Cultivation Is Ineffective

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 11.—China is not making the slightest attempt at opium prohibition, bluntly says Dr. W. H. Graham Aspland, secretary of the International Anti-Opium Association, in a letter received in London recently.

It is true, he adds, that the Chinese Cabinet has just devoted a whole session to the subject, and a mandate was issued instituting immediate suppression of poppy cultivation. But there is little evidence of it being in the least effective. Meanwhile the commissioners appointed last spring to report on the subject have delayed matters long enough to be able to say with truth that the provinces are entirely clear. This is absolutely true, even of provinces like Shensi, which is one vast poppy field—for poppy is not cultivated in the winter in the North.

Replies from 100 letters sent to missionaries in the southern provinces regarding poppy planting this winter all reveal a state of affairs worse than last year. A demonstration on the part of the students of Fukien against poppy-growing led to reprisals by the troops and a military raid on the offices of the Anti-Opium Association in Foochow.

The National Christian Council of China, the body which is the beginning of an indigenous Chinese church, is taking up an active part in the anti-opium campaign. Their opium secretary, Dr. Chuan, late head of the Army Medical College, is in the closest co-operation with the International Anti-Opium Association in Peking and is preparing a large amount of literature in Chinese on the subject.

CANADIAN INDIANS PROSPER

LYTTON, B. C., Feb. 18 (Special Correspondence).—The Government's Indian Affairs department is setting an example to the Red men generally by becoming industrious cultivators of farms. As a consequence they have acquired much to their own prosperity and general happiness. With increased prosperity there has developed a yearning for better educational facilities for their children and new schools are expected to be erected within a year.

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RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

## FRENCH SENATOR ASKS PRECISE EXTENT OF WAR DEBT TO AMERICA

## Proposes Budget Clause to Meet Debt to United States—Questions Payment in Full of Louis XVI's Loan

By GENERAL TAUFFLIER

Member of French Senate

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The message which the President of the Council has just sent to the American people at New Year's will produce a very favorable impression on that side of the Atlantic. It is apropos that, at the time when the occupation of the Ruhr begins to bear fruits, the most important Government officials should take pains to bring before foreign opinion the real designs of France, which, as the President of the Republic said, will be able to show herself quite as reasonable in regard to her victory as she was unbending during the struggle which Germany forced upon her.

And so, while the Reparations Commission broadens its field of activity with the valuable aid of the American experts, no one will venture to accuse us of being an obstacle to the re-establishment of universal peace. Moreover, the first measures taken toward the reorganization of our military forces come at an opportune moment to convince the world of our peaceful intentions. A country which suppresses 39 Infantry regiments of her standing army is certainly fostering no ideas of aggression.

To Dissipate Misunderstanding

The year 1924, then, in spite of the fall of the franc, begins under favorable auspices. Shall we not make an effort to do away with the last misunderstanding which exists between us and our former allies and try to make the collaboration which has been intelligently begun even more effective.

I recently brought up, in these columns, the question of the payment of our war debt to the United States. I had the satisfaction of learning that my suggestions had received a very kind welcome in New York and in Washington. The first article, which appeared in Information of Nov. 24, was read to the American Senate by my colleague, Mr. Spencer, on Dec. 15, and the president of that assembly ordered that it be printed in the Congressional Record.

A Paris paper has published a condensed communiqué, with useless reservations, in regard to the attitude of American financial circles toward the plan for a settlement which would make France benefit by a better working arrangement than the one Mr. Baldwin has brought about for Great Britain. One fact is certain: the Government at Washington has the sincere desire, and has confirmed the statement of it on several occasions, not to add to our present difficulties. One fact is beyond question: the American people have too high a conception of honor not to respond to an act of probity by an act of generosity.

Suppose we take that impatiently awaited step which would expel the last distrust: all America will appreciate fair play. And what can this step be in the present state of our finances?—for France has had to advance 118,000,000,000 paper francs in virtue of expenditures to be recovered from Germany. It is to open in our budget an item: "Payment of our debt to the United States."

Extent of Debt

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## World Progress of the Churches

TOMORROW will be Youth Day in 122 Unitarian churches of the United States and Canada. Young people will have entire charge of most of these services. Funds secured on this day will go to aid the Institute of Unitarian Young People, which is held annually at the Isles of Shoals, off the New Hampshire coast, and the Student Federation of Religious Liberals, which seeks to unite students of all denominations on the common ground of liberal Christianity.

Christian opposition to child labor in the cotton mills and silk factories of China is proving effective. A Chinese Christian mill owner recently led in a movement among the cotton mill owners of Shanghai to discontinue, completely, all labor by children under 12 years of age. The National Christian Conference of China previously had set up a proposed labor standard for these establishments, and it is now announced that this standard has been accepted by the Chambers of Commerce of Peking.

Church interest in Canada still centers about the proposed union of the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist denominations. Opposition is heard, chiefly, from a small group of Presbyterians. Bills which are soon to come before the Federal Parliament at Ottawa and the legislatures of the various provinces will bring the question to an issue. Meanwhile, it is interesting to note that the Manitoba Legislature, Feb. 14, passed the second reading of the Church Union bill with practically no opposition. The feeling throughout the country is that this action is indicative of what will happen generally when the measure comes up before Parliament and the legislatures. The final union, if this is an accurate forecast, will probably come within a year.

It is encouraging to note that the authorities responsible for the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Park, London, during the next summer, "have decided that the exhibition shall not be open to the public on Sundays, except for special services to be held in the Stadium, such as the Empire Sunday Service."

Madras, India, University—A missionary institution—has a student senate which exercises a certain control over the affairs of the school. It was something of an innovation, even in the student politics of India, when, recently, the first woman to hold such an office, Mrs. Radhabhai Subbrayan was elected to membership in the senate.

A proposal for a Union Christian University in the city of Mexico, similar to Robert College, Constantinople, or the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut, is contained in the report of the special commission on Mexico of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. This commission has spent several months in studying the situation in Mexico, and its report asserts that the establishment of such an institution is, perhaps, the greatest contribution that

Christian people could make to the progress of Mexico.

Something new has appeared under the church sun of Canada. The Canadian Journal of Religious Thought, the first issue of which has just been issued, is backed by a group of men who represent practically every Protestant organization in Canada. With the exception of one article each month, the magazine is to be an entirely Canadian product.

Unemployment in Great Britain has commanded the most active interest of the churches. Recently, in City Temple, London, a special meeting of the unemployed was held under the auspices of the Brotherhood Movement. At a conference, just concluded, of the larger Christian churches of Great Britain, it was resolved, in addition to offering tangible aid in the present situation, that "Christian people cannot rest content with an order of society and a scheme of industry which appear necessarily to involve periods of more or less acute unemployment."

In Honolulu, Hawaii, during February, 1925, a Pan-Pacific Christian Conference will meet to discuss a Christian program for the countries of the Pacific. The Y. M. C. A. will have in charge arrangements for the meeting. The program, as tentatively outlined, includes a discussion of the Christian solution for the many racial and nationalistic problems that lie at the basis of the unrest in the East.

A Race Relations Committee, similar to the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation which is working effectively in the south to remove misunderstandings and prejudices that exist between Negroes and whites, has begun work in Greater Boston. The committee is under the auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches and will undertake immediately a study of the racial situation in Boston, to the end that, by joint conferences, educational campaigns and co-operative undertakings the entire racial situation may be improved.

In Philadelphia, New York and Boston efforts are being made to enlist support behind the effort of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America to preserve the Christian

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Clementi Scores in  
Library of Congress  
Await Presentation

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—MUSIO CLEMENTI, who may be regarded as having done more than anybody else to establish the piano as the concert instrument of the nineteenth century, is known to have experimented extensively in the field of orchestral composition. He is on record as having written and produced a number of symphonies. But where are they? What has become of the scores?

The author of the "Gradus ad Parnassum" piano studies, from which conservatory students for the last 100 years have been learning their keyboard technique, had works performed in his time by the Philharmonic Society in London that seem to have enjoyed for the moment acclaim equal to things by Beethoven. But how can conductors avail themselves of them today? Or, rather, how can scholars recover them and give them a trial before modern audiences?

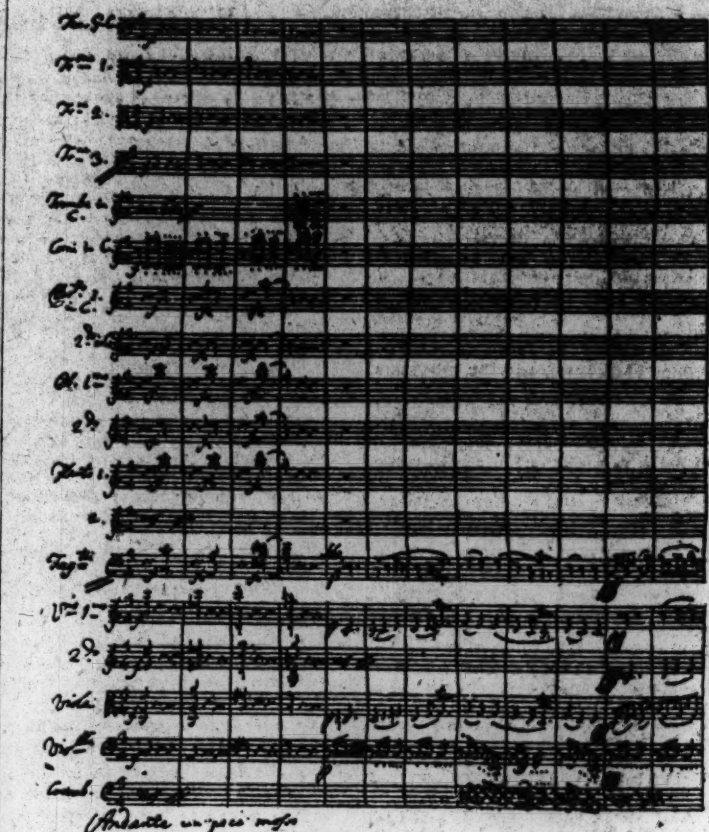
Practical answer to these questions can be found in material which exists in this city and which is in the keeping of the Library of Congress. For among the possessions latterly acquired by that institution are some Clementi fragments, from which portions, at least, of the vanished symphonies may be reconstructed. They are in the custody of the music department of the library and they are open to examination to anybody who is properly accredited and who has a curiosity about past artistic doings and a heart for difficult documentary enterprises. As far as that goes, it is mainly a matter of your having a leisure day or two to spend on Capitol Hill in bookish research. And should anybody object that a pursuit of learning is no place for the center of politics is no place for the pursuit of learning, you can reply that the area within the afternoon shadow of the Capitol is one of the finest Latin quarters in the world; and you can aver, too, that you are only taking the direction in which the fate of Liberty at the top of the dome looks, when you order your way to the Congressional Library steps.

## The Coolidge Festival Manuscripts

Go into the Library Building, and pass across the painted corridors. If you care for musical manuscripts, look first at the exhibit of autograph scores (they use the descriptive phrase, "holograph scores," also) lately presented by Mrs. F. S. Coolidge, who supports the Berkshire Festivals of Chamber Music in Pittsfield, Mass. You have not stood before the cases long before you are in fancy far away, in a plain little hall on South Mountain, Pittsfield, listening to the viola sonata of Ernest Bloch or the fantasy sextet of Eugene Goossens.

Recalling yourself, go, if you are interested in older objects, to the ground floor of the library, and seek out the quarters of the music division. Introduce yourself to the chief of the division, Carl Engel. Presently, under his guidance, you are deciphering more notation through glass. Here is a Chopin Mazurka for piano, that in B minor, Op. 33, No. 4, showing the composer's penmanship to have had the same delicacy as his melody.

Further on, by a window that lets



Opening Measures of the Minuet of the Third or "National" Symphony by Muzio Clementi, in Which the Air of "God Save the King" Is Introduced Backward. The Music Was Performed at King's Theater, London, March 5, 1824. The Original Manuscript Is in the Music Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

In light reflected in part from the facade of the Capitol, you come upon a Wagnerian cabinet. You catch sight of one of the famous "millinery letters," addressed to Bertha Goldwag, seamstress, of Vienna, with a sample of colored silk. You see at another station a page of scoring that was never used, for one of the "Ring" cycle of operas. Elsewhere you see a bit of music arranged from "Parsifal" at Naples on a certain May 22, "Humperdinck" being one of the singers and "I" being another; and the boy, Siegfried Wagner, according to an attached comment, being one of the audience.

## Some Awful Scraps

But let the principal subject of inquiry be Clementi. Say "Clementi" to Mr. Engel once, and he takes you to a specially protected book stack and tells you that within, locked up with other treasures, are some unique items in the master's handwriting. Say "Clementi" again and Mr. Engel undoes the door and points out a box on an upper shelf, labelled with the great étude-writer's name. Say "Clementi" a third time, and the chief takes the box out into the reading-room and leaves you for a while to puzzle out the meaning of the contents.

And a fine job you have, because the sheets of music paper, you find, on laying them on the desk before you, are in the main awful scraps. Not to mention mutilations of the margins, they appear at your first glance like worthless scribbles pulled out of a studio waste basket. You observe, indeed, a kind of organization about the relics. Somebody has as-

sembled a portion of the sibilant leaves into groups and has clamped each group together with wire clips. Three distinct handfuls of that sort top the pile.

Underneath, everything is helter-skelter—notes, blots and scratches. You attempt a little puzzle piecing on your own account and then you discreetly give it up to study the three successful efforts of somebody who has preceded you. That person, you ascertain, is the chief himself.

## Classification

To state the situation formally, the Library of Congress holds in trust for the world three torsos, surviving from Clementi's orchestral workshop and representing, apparently, the labors of the last years of his career. They seem to be all that has been collated, though possibly not all that has been saved, of symphonies brought out by Clementi from 1820 to 1824 and discussed in the early issues of The Quarterly Music Magazine and Review of London, and no doubt in other contemporary publications. As Mr. Engel classifies them, they may be described as follows:

Symphony No. 1 in C: First movement, last 34 out of probable 100 measures remain; second movement, andante con moto, complete; third movement, minuet. Symphony No. 2: second movement, larghetto cantabile, complete; third movement, minuet in D major, finale.

Traces of a fourth symphony Mr. Engel has found among the papers, nothing practicable for performance. Of chief significance, from certain

points of view, are the two movements of the "National" Symphony, to take the designation employed by a writer in the Quarterly Music Magazine. For they illustrate a method of the melodic treatment which scarcely came into recognition until the time of Liszt. Here the melodic material of the tune, "God Save the King," is handled with an inventiveness that surprised people who attended the original performance at the King's Theater in London on March 5, 1824, and that would, without question, profoundly interest listeners now. The subject is first introduced in the opening of the slow movement, with the notes in reverse order. In the final, it is combined, the notes being in correct sequence, with the other themes of the movement in an effect that was once and should still be imposing.

## Possibilities of Production

As to whether anything will ever be done with the Clementi music, that is for someone with means at his disposal for reviving old works to say. The Library, itself, as an institution,

cannot attend to the problem directly because it does not give concerts. In truth, most citizens will think it has done its share for the cause of the art of tone, from the time the librarian, Herbert Putnam, and the former chief, Oscar G. Sonneck, first began making collections of books and manuscripts for the Music Division until the present.

But a way is indicated in what Mrs. F. S. Coolidge recently did under the auspices of the library, giving three recitals of chamber music in the auditorium of the Free Gallery of Art, and presenting programs of chamber music from the Berkshire Festival repertory. It is not remarkable that Mrs. Coolidge should be the first person to see how the Government could be got to show official interest in music. But it would be remarkable if she were the last one to see the opportunity. And what more likely thing could the Government be asked to do than to give its favor to the presentation of some of its own submerged material, like the Clementi symphonies?

## Strauss Festival in Amsterdam

Amsterdam, Jan. 29

## Special Correspondence

THE Amsterdam new musical year was opened by a festival in honor of the birthday of Richard Strauss. Holland's capital is first in celebrating this anniversary, which takes place in June next. It is fitting that the series of festivals in honor of the master starts in Amsterdam, the home of the famous orchestra conducted by Willem Mengelberg. For Mengelberg and Strauss are devoted friends, and the first did much for the propagation of the latter's works, which 25 years ago sounded very strange to the public at large.

The festival, which ended on Jan. 25, gave a broad survey of the master's works. On the first day were performed "Festliches Präludium," "Aus Italien," "Tod und Verklärung," "Serenade for wind-instruments," and "Till Eulenspiegel." Then came, at the next concert, the prelude and final scenes of "Guntram," "Sinfonia Domestica," "Talliefer" for chorus, soil and orchestra.

On the third evening, "Don Juan" was given, and also the love-scene from "Feuerstein." Salome's dance, and after the interval "Ein Heldenleben." Under Karl Muck as director, on the fourth day, the orchestral suite from "Bürger als Edelmann," "Burleske," and "Also sprach Zarathustra."

## On March 5th

Mr. Russell Snively Gilbert will start two new classes in practical keyboard harmony and the essential factors of improvisation. Studio, 143 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. City 83 Cleveland Street, Orange, N. J.

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## The Singer's Progress

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, Feb. 3

ADMIRERS of Henry James will recall his delightful theory of how the United States came into existence simply because there happened to be in Philadelphia a room singularly suited for some such occasion. "One fancies, under the high spring of the ceiling and before the great embrasured window sashes of the principal room, some clever man of the period, after a long look round, taking the hint. 'What an admirable place for a declaration of something! What could one here—what couldn't one really declare?' And then, after a moment: 'I say, why not our independence?'—capital thing always to declare, and before anyone gets in with anything tactless. You'll see that the fortune of the place will be made."

While listening the other evening in Covent Garden Opera House to a Mozart opera, performed by the British National Opera Company, one thought of this passage and imagined some clever man of the present period, after a long look round at the stage and the audience, taking the hint. "What an admirable place for an artistic revolution! What could one here—what couldn't one really revolutionize?" And then, after a moment: "I say, why not our English singing?"—capital thing always to revolutionize, and before the critics get in with anything tactless. You'll see that the fortune of British opera will be made.

## Tactless Critics

Tactless critics have already "got in" by saying, quite truthfully, that if some of the British National Opera Company's performances are very good—Dr. Adolf Weissmann, the famous Berlin critic, found Holst's "Savitri" and "The Perfect Fool" "very well done"—when they are bad they are horrid. And a bad operatic performance can be very horrid. With characteristic candor, Sir Thomas Beecham once observed that in England we have made great musical progress. "The level of instrumental playing is 100 per cent higher, and we have a group of composers who are rapidly bringing us into line with continental standards of achievement. But there is one branch of executive musical art in which there is not only no advance of any kind, but a distinct movement of retrogression. I refer to singing, which is at this moment in nothing less than a desperate condition of decline, and the responsibility or blame may fairly be divided between the singers themselves and those to whom has been entrusted their education."

## Advance Backward

If since these words were written, now nearly 10 years ago, there has been any advance, it is in the kind with which the war correspondents used to encourage their readers. To the simple lay mind it often seemed an advance moving backward. So far as singing is concerned, this mode of progression had, apparently, already started in the eighteen-seventies. In his essay "The Bel Canto, with particular reference to the singing of Mozart" (Oxford University Press; London: Humphrey Milford, 3s. 6d. net), Mr. Herman Klein tells us that Manuel Garcia thought the "decline of the world style" was due to the disappearance of the race of great singers, who, besides originating this art, carried it to its highest point of excellence. "The impresario, influenced by

the exigencies of the modern prima donna, has been constrained to offer less gifted and accomplished virtuosi to the composer, who in turn has been compelled to simplify the rôle of the voice and rely more and more upon orchestral effects. Thus singing is becoming as much a lost art as the manufacture of Mandarin china or the varnish used by the old masters." (1894.)

The stars of the seventies sang together in constellations. Mr. Herman Klein himself heard "Don Giovanni" at Covent Garden with a cast that included Patti, Marianne Brandt, Faure, Nicolino, and Ciampi; "Magic Flute" with Tietjens, Ilma Di Murska, Santley, and Pohl; "Nozze Di Figaro" with Tietjens, Trebelli, Marimon, Cologni, and Graziani. And this was the period of the great Jenny Lind, Mario, Guislini, Griot and Alboni. Could it be, asked Mr. Klein, that these great artists of the seventies were really ready so much lower in stature than the giants of half a century before? "Unquestionably," said Manuel Garcia.

## "The Rake's Progress" of Vocal Art

Measured against these decadent giants where would the singers of 1924 be? One simply cannot think of 1940 or 1950. For what may be called "The Rake's Progress" of vocal art is not by any means confined to England. Mr. Klein's little essay of 53 pages is, one feels, much too short for the importance of its mission; but apart from a rare exception or two there is scarcely a singer of 1924 who would not benefit by reading this plea for a tradition now almost lost. His brief practical hints on the technique of Bel Canto are a legacy of the period when singers really knew how to sing. As the present writer once before pointed out in this column, musical critics might easily take a hand in stemming the tide of bad voice production, muddy diction, and lack of style. Why should technical inefficiency be condemned in the instrumentalist and condoned in those who are guilty of almost every crime on the vocal calendar? It equates critical justice were meted out, singers who study for two years and then imagine the public will be delighted to hear them, might possibly postpone that favor. But many of us would prefer to wait.

Revolutions ought to begin at home and there are in England a number of first-rate voices; it is quite justifiable to ask why there are not more first-rate singers to use them. A disquieting thought has just occurred to the writer. Considering that practically every teacher claims to possess the secret—which is no secret of the old Italian method of singing, it seems very strange that "The Rake's Progress" of vocal art did not long ago become a Pilgrim's Progress!

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## New Musical Lamps for Old

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

A BAND of young artists, who soon found themselves holding first rank amongst the artists of the Old World—I mean the "Quatuor Pro Arte" of Brussels—have deservedly become famous by interpreting the most daring musical works of our time; the quartets of Stravinsky, Casella and d'Alban Berg have no longer any secrets for them. At Brussels, as well as in Paris or at the Salzburg Festival, they astonished, or rather ravished, the most exacting music lovers and those who were most eager to hear new and bold creations.

Owing to a peculiarity which may at first appear a contradiction, it is that very same band of instrumentalists who have revealed to us, in the last few months, two quartets which, although produced by two musical geniuses acknowledged by all, were nevertheless unknown to most of those to whom these two composers are most familiar. I am referring to the quartets of Gounod and Verdi.

This, however, need not surprise us, because, in the first place, it is a rule that innovators should restore to honor some forgotten artist, and, secondly, because this is called for on grounds of "musical politics," where both reason and snobism find their advantage.

## Predecessors of Geniuses

There is no genius, be it ever so new, which is not at some point connected with a predecessor and has not borrowed from him some idea or, at least, some intuition. The desire to oppose what has been accepted by the general public of a given period and to seek something new may quite easily lead one to take a fresh interest in works which formerly met with enthusiastic favor, but have since been relegated to oblivion.

This revived affection, if one may so call it, may be sincere, but it may also be affected; what is now taking place in order to restore the popularity of Gounod testifies to the fact that affectation and sincerity may equally well associate together to reinstate certain creations of the past. We must naturally confess that Gounod's quartet is, not such as to be capable of adding much to his glory; other works from his pen are better qualified to do so. Verdi's quartet has been, to a certain extent, a highly interesting revelation, for, notwithstanding "Rigoletto" or "Aida," no one ever suspected that Verdi could have written chamber

music with so much precision. It must be observed, however, that the interest suggested by the first movement in this quartet hardly holds out and that platitude and vulgarity are already beginning to appear in the second movement; yet this work, which was written in the second half of the nineteenth century, possesses the charm, both touching and ridiculous, of those articles of furniture of the Victorian or Louis-Philippe period in which a lasting pleasure can be expected only from a perversity of mind or the hope of again making them fashionable in the peculiar world of collectors or curio dealers.

## Gratitude Deserved

Howbeit, we must be grateful to the younger men who are induced by their zeal and buoyancy to bring these works back to us. They are calculated to moderate the excesses of a certain kind of contempt or even simply to put us back in the artistic atmosphere of generations whose modes of thought and feeling we have forgotten. Just as, a few months ago, Stravinsky created a scandal by claiming the right to admire Tchaikovsky with an ardor which went somewhat beyond the bounds and looked too glaringly like a paradox, the young composers of today, in France, also venture to discover a new genius in Gounod, and this is how we have recently seen Erik Satie, Francis Poulenc and Georges Auric appointed by Mr. de Diaghileff to rejuvenate the glory and the works of the great composer of "Faust." This will enable us to have new and fresh auditions of "Philémon et Baucis" or "Le médecin malgré lui," and to hear again melodies which were the delight of our grandparents or even of our parents. It is evident that this will be done without any moderation and that, with the intervention of snobism, we shall hear the best and the worst until nearly everybody again becomes uninterested.

For my part, I do not see why musicians like Francis Poulenc, Georges Auric or Germain Tailleferre should not in all sincerity find gratification in Gounod's works. Notwithstanding the pretension they once made of turn-

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## SQUASH TENNIS IN FINALS TODAY

## Farrelly and Lee Qualify as Finalists in National Class B

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—W. M. Lee of the Columbia University Club, and K. L. Farrelly of the Princeton Club, are the finalists in the National Class B squash tennis championship, and will meet this afternoon on the Columbia University Club courts for the final match, at best in five games.

Lee, the left-hander who has caused much interest in the tourney by his effective high-bound service, encountered another left-hander, Grover O'Neill of the Harvard Club, in the semifinals on Thursday, and the latter had little chance against the basketball ace whose service was as effective as usual, while he had little trouble in handling the low-cut service of the Harvard player. The score was 15-9, 13-9, 15-4. Lee frequently made four and five points in a row, without losing service, while only for a brief period in the first game was O'Neill able to gain

on his opponent, when he pulled up from 10-1 to 11-3.

The struggle between Farrelly and W. M. Lee, Columbia University Club, was long and severe. Not until the final game was Farrelly able to score freely against the careful and studied all-round play of the Columbia carman. Then the awkward play of Lee broke down, and in his last strokes, and Farrelly scored frequently on his sharply angled shots along the front wall. The score of the five games was 8-15, 15-14, 11-15, 15-7, 15-3.

**UNITED STATES CLASS B SQUASH**  
**TESCHER CLUB VS. HARVARD CLUB**  
**Semifinal Round**

W. M. Lee, Columbia University Club, defeated Grover O'Neill, Harvard Club, 15-7, 15-11, 15-11, 15-11.

R. L. Farrelly, Princeton Club, defeated W. D. La Starck, Columbia University Club, 8-15, 15-18, 11-15, 15-7, 15-3.

**MISS LULU LEARY WINS**

**MISS HILLEARY WINS  
FIRST INDOOR MATCH**  
*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
**NEW YORK, Feb. 24**—Miss Elizabeth Hilleary of Chestnut Hill, Pa., won the first victory this morning in the first

Miss D. D. Speir of Forest Hills, 6-2, 6-3, at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

Miss C. A. Coulin, daughter of the tennis umpire, also showed well in defeating Miss Doris Schmitz, 6-1, 6-1. The

summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' INDOOR  
CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Miss Dorothy Adams, New York, de-  
feated Miss Sallie Rogers, New York,  
7-5, 6-1.

Miss C. A. Coulin, New York, defeated  
Miss Doris Schmitz, New York, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Charlotte Rabell, New York, de-

defeated Miss H. G. Fay, Forest Hills, 6-1, 6-0.

Second Round

Miss Elizabeth Hilliard, Germantown, Pa., defeated Miss D. D. Speir, Forest Hills, 6-2, 6-3.

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**MOORE WINS AND LOSES**

**NEW YORK, Feb. 23**—George Moore, the New York representative in the National Three-Cushion Billiards Championship, failed to maintain the pace he has recently set in his afternoon match against Carles Ellis of Pittsburgh on Thursday, losing after a long drawn out game of 87 innings by the narrow margin of 50

to 43. But in the evening he displayed the clever work of his recent matches once more, and finished off the visitor in short order, 50 to 27. Ellis made high runs of 3 in the afternoon and 3 in the evening, while the best consecutive scores of Moore were 7 and 4.

**KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 23 (Special).—**University of Toronto women won the opening game in the annual Canadian Intercollegiate Women's basketball tournament here Thursday evening when they defeated the McGill University women, 15 to 12, after two overtime periods. The score at the end of the regula-

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
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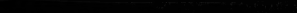
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## French to Render Saar Basin Electrically Independent

### Saarlanders Gravelly Discontented With Arbitrary, Unfair Attitude of Government Commission and Its Favoritism

SAARBRÜCK, Feb. 8 (Special Correspondence)—French development of the Saar Basin is being forwarded with intensity and at present they are building an immense electric power station here capable of generating 80,000 kilowatts. The reason for this is that at present Nancy and all the surrounding metallurgical centers have to get their power from Switzerland.

This activity on the part of the French, when viewed in the light of other developments, has convinced observers in the Rhineland that the French idea is to link up the Ruhr, the Rhineland, the Palatinate and the Saar.

Contrary to widespread opinion abroad, the Saar is independent of Ruhr coke even when all its 20 furnaces are in operation. This was confirmed to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent here by Hermann Rochling, who with his two brothers, Louis and Robert, owns the Volkmann Iron & Steel Works, the largest in the Saar, and which the French tried hard to obtain control.

**Pillaging French Machinery**  
Robert and Hermann Rochling have figured prominently in trials in which the French sought to prove they had both been instrumental in pillaging French machinery during the war. Their defense was that they had merely obeyed the German Government's orders. Hermann Rochling said:

"The Saar foundries have never used Ruhr coke, though in trials in which the French sought to prove they had both been instrumental in pillaging French machinery during the war. Their defense was that they had merely obeyed the German Government's orders. Hermann Rochling said:

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## Motorism

THE Permanent International Commission of the Association of Road Congresses has accepted the invitation of the Italian Government to hold the fifth congress at Milan in September, 1924. At the request of the Italian Road Bureau is constructing from the city of Milan to Lake Como, a road made from different classes of materials for the purpose of testing the respective values. This stretch of highway will be ready for use at the time of the congress, and will be the means of providing some very interesting data.

The Royal Automobile Club of England has just issued a list of 14 officially appointed schools, where instruction on motoring under the supervision of government officials may be obtained. Examinations for driving certificates are held from time to time. Due to the strictness of government observance, these tests prove the absolute efficiency of a motorist better than any other means possibly could. During the past year the total number of candidates was 1064, of which 10 per cent were women. This ratio exactly the reverse from 1914-1918 when 90 per cent of the applicants were women.

Malmö, in southern Sweden, has just been the scene of flying kilometer trials on the ice. The best performance was timed in an Italian car at 52.1 m.p.h. One of the interesting details of the meeting is the fact that most of the cars entered developed between 16 and 20 horsepower. A close study of this racing on the ice by traffic experts, has shown that with four-wheel brakes these light machines could be stopped on a slippery surface much more quickly and more safely than they are on ordinary roads.

It is interesting to know that at present there are between 20,000 and 25,000 passenger cars in the Republic of Mexico. Most of these cars are American made, the European car having little if any call in this country. The reason for the American preference is not wholly on account of superior performance, but can be attributed to the excellent service facilities which American manufacturers insist upon where their cars are running.

Every type of motor car will be accepted in this year's reliability tour of 233 miles around France, to be held from May to June. The cars which have been two distinct events, the one for motor cycles and cycle cars and the

other for full sized cars. The result has not been entirely satisfactory. These trials offer a fairly severe test of the modern car's reliability, for the whole distance has to be covered in eight daily stages, which gives an average of nearly 300 miles a day. The longest stage being 410 and the shortest 233 miles. Starting from Paris, the terminal points will be Lille, Strasbourg, Lyons, Marseille, Nîmes, Montpellier, Béziers, Narbonne, and Draguignan. Toulouse, Bordeaux, Le Mans and Rambouillet; for the last stage from this town to Paris will be neutralized. On starting each competitor will have 3754 points to his credit; this being the number of kilometers to be covered, and for every minute late at the controls he will lose a point. The winner will be the driver who has the highest number of points.

Four wheel brakes have not been generally approved in Scotland. Even though the road tests in that country are peculiarly fitted to this kind of braking, they seem to be skeptical about their use. Balloon tires have aroused some interest, but not much. To give competitors a fair test, the Royal Scottish Automobile Club is organizing a series of road trials where certificates will be awarded to entrants satisfying conditions.

been adopted throughout Italy, taking the place of the old system under which vehicles generally kept to the right on the open road and to the left in cities and villages. Under the new law speed limits will be abolished on the open road, permission being granted to establish limits within townships. If fines for infringement of road laws are paid on the spot, they will be reduced by half; if not, to the central authority the full amount will be exacted.

Production marks for any February will likely be exceeded this year in the United States, judging from the indications up to date. "Engineering News-Record" is all reporting an unusual volume of business. Ford production alone will reach the January total of 170,000. Dealers all over the country are stocking up on trucks and passenger cars to anticipate the demand which they feel will inevitably come within a few months.

In the four years preceding the war, the ratio of increase in passengers carried on motor buses in London was 138 per cent, as compared with a ratio of increase on the tramways (trolley cars) of only 18.7 per cent. There are over 4000 buses operated in Greater London every day handling an average of over 2,000,000 passengers. Recent figures on motor bus operation in New York City show that in 1919 passengers carried by buses numbered 6,503,175. In 1921 there were 51,091,355 bus passengers carried there, an increase in 11 years of over 710.81 per cent.

In Johannesburg, Africa, it is proposed to hold a testing race for brakes, under the direct supervision of the police department. Motorists in this country seem to drive with utter disregard for safety either to themselves or to the pedestrian who happens near the road. The use of the spotlight is absolutely prohibited in most of the city and town areas in the Transvaal and other provinces are following suit. A 10-ton steam wagon traveled from Durban to Johannesburg recently, a distance greater than 400 miles, over really bad roads at an average speed of 12 miles an hour. This speed is really remarkable on account of the roads which in most instances were only trails.

## INDORSEMENT GIVEN

### SYSTEM OF BUDGETS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 20 (Special)—Adoption of budget systems, uniform community tax, uniform police laws and enforcement, and uniform accounting, in order to improve the administration of government in Minnesota cities, towns and villages, is the 1924 program of the League of Minneapolis Municipalities. More than 140 of the largest cities and towns in the State now are enrolled in the league. "The budget campaign is one of the most important on the league's program," Morris B. Lamble, executive secretary, said. "Model budgets have been drawn up, suitable for every community. In drafting these budgets, experts have been taken from the budget form used by the city of Bluefield, W. Va., from the budgetary code of the sanitary district of Chicago, from the report of the census reports, and from the municipal reference bureau of the University of Minnesota."

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## THE HOME FORUM

## On Beginning an Essay With Emerson

EVEN in these efficient times when textbooks on rhetoric and composition pour from the presses almost daily and when one may in five "easy" lessons by correspondence become a "master of English" (as the advertisements promise), all the mentors of style tell us how to do everything to produce a masterpiece—except how to begin it! How many a perplexed writer has exclaimed with Hamlet, "I stand in pause how I shall first begin and all neglect!" And still the guidebooks leave us in the dark. Can it be that their makers themselves do not know? Or is it to be left to inspiration?

The best advice which I ever heard on beginning an essay used to come from Barrett Wendell. "When you have finished your first paragraph," he would say, "don't use it at all. Just lay it aside and begin with the second. Most opening paragraphs are written because the author doesn't know how to get at his subject; they don't really get under way until they reach the second. And very often not then," he would add with a whimsical chuckle.

And so I began to examine the essays of the masters, of Montaigne, of Bacon, of Emerson; and always I returned to the sage of Concord, the profoundest of them all.

The teacher of rhetoric will, I know, object to my using Emerson as an example of style. For students must be warned against him and his friend Carlyle. Take Addison, Macaulay, or Stevenson, they will insist, for structure, for orderly progress, and for clarity. And I will agree. But I am thinking particularly now of the beginning of the essay and I am fascinated by Emerson's opening sentences, his initial attack upon those profound subjects which no man has more gloriously illuminated.

Like Montaigne he not infrequently opens with an intimate, personal reference or confession which immediately takes you into his confidence. "Ever since I was a boy," he will tell you, "I have wished to write a discourse on Compensation; for it seemed to me when very young, that on this subject . . . the people knew more than the preachers taught. . . . I was latterly confirmed in these desires by hearing," etc., telling us just what started him off finally to put his thoughts into the great essay we now know as "Compensation." Or, as in "Self-Reliance," he will begin with the simplest of conversational remarks:—"I read the other day some verses written by an eminent painter which were original and not conventional. The soul always hears an admonition in such lines, yet the subject be what it may." And then he becomes so absorbed in his own original message that we never hear another word about these lines of the "eminent

painter"; and we care not, for we know they cannot be as wonderful as the spell which "Self-Reliance" casts over us.

This personal note sometimes introduces the allusion which illustrates another type of beginning. In "Character," for example, he sounds the keynote of the essay by saying, informally, "I have read that those who listened to Lord Chatham felt that there was something finer in the man than anything which he said." Generally, however, the allusion stands without personal reference. The most elaborate is found in "Heroism," in which a long quotation from an Elizabethan play, "The Triumph of Honor," embodying the heroic spirit, is introduced with the opening general statement: "In the elder English dramatists, and mainly in the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, there is constant recognition of gentility, and . . . a certain heroic cast of character. . . . Among the many texts, take the following." And from this text is wrought out his clarion summons to courage.

Just once, in "Nominalist and Realist," when he begins with the statement, "I cannot often enough say that a man is only a relative and representative nature," does he make the first person emphasize the aphoristic or generalizing introduction. Usually, as in Bacon, the aphorism or universal strikes the chord of the essay impersonally. Sometimes a more or less summary statement not distilled into epigrammatic form shows the direction of the thought to follow. "Spiritual Laws" shows a good example in the opening sentence: "When the act of reflection takes place in the mind, when we look at ourselves in the light of thought, we discover that our life is embosomed in beauty." Likewise

"Love" begins: "Every promise of the soul has innumerable fulfillments; each of its joys ripens into a new want." And "Art" assures us at the outset that "because the soul is progressive, it never quite repeats itself, but in every act attempts the production of a new and fairer whole." Sometimes, again, the generalization is one of those axiomatic observations, so compact and pointed as to become aphoristic, as in the opening of "Friendship": "We have a great deal more kindness than is ever spoken." Or he will open with a beautiful, observation of a natural fact, diffused with an imaginative interpretation. This he does in "Nature" when he speaks of the "days which occur in this climate, at almost any season of the year, wherein the world reaches its perfection, when the air, the heavenly bodies, and the earth make a harmony . . . of shining hours." The most striking case of such a "fact opening" transmuted into new imaginative values is doubtless the first sentence of "Circles," in which he declares, "The eye is the first circle; the horizon which it forms is the second; and throughout nature this primary figure is repeated without end."

But as if the reader who continues straight on through the volume should weary a bit even with all this variety of approach, Emerson begins two essays with a question. "Where do we find ourselves?" he asks in startling, direct fashion at the opening of "Experience": "In a series of which we do not know the extremes, and believe that it has none. Still more bluntly and intimately, as if deprecating his audacity in sudden misgiving, he begins "Prudence" with the query, "What right have I to write on Prudence, whereof I have so little, and that of the negative sort? . . . I have the same title to write on prudence, that I have to write on poetry or holiness."

Yes, the world has agreed that he has established his title not only to write but to show others the way. Has he not shown us, as well as any man may, the way to "begin"? "As well as any man may," indeed! For Emerson would be the first to insist that only within ourselves can spring true "beginnings"—or endings or whatever we "insist on saying; never imitate," he bids us. "Take Sidney's maxim, 'Look in thy heart and write.'" There is, at the same time, edification for the learner (or the learned) in Emerson's own "beginnings." Perhaps even the makers of textbooks on composition will admit that!

## Fuji-San

Where fertile Kai out-stretches on one hand, And on the other, broad Suruga-Land. Out of their midst, beyond the ken of man

Rises the glorious peak of Fuji-San. The clouds themselves can hardly climb its height; The birds but skirt its sides in soaring flight.

Its fire is quenched with ever-falling snow. Its snows are melted by a quenchless flame;

I find no word to tell of it, no name To call it by. . . .

O peak of Fuji, in Suruga-Land, Fuji-no-yama, I could stand And gaze on thee forever and forever.

—From the Japanese (Seventh Century), translated by Curtis Hidden Page.

## Ripening

It is one of the charms of art that it is not to be completely understood. In an age in which so high a value is put upon facts, information, positive knowledge, it is a relief to have still reserved to us a place apart where it is not necessary to know all. . . . The truth of art . . . does not seem to be all known, finished and finally stated, but on the contrary to be ever growing, more rich in significance, more profound in substance, disclosing heaven over heaven and depth under depth. The greatest books share our lives, and grow old with us; we read them over and over, and at each decade it is a new book that we find there, so much has it gained in meaning from experience of the change of seasons in the soul. George E. Woodberry, in "The Heart of Man and Other Papers."



From a Terrace at Ravello

## „Mein Erlöser lebt“

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IT is a long, steep climb to Ravello, standing high above Amalfi, but the road is set with flowers all the way, every step reveals new and lovely points of view, and at the summit, as the reward of effort, is the strange and ancient town, with the mountains rising to east and north, and the blue bay lying far below.

Ravello, though shrunken today, has had a splendid and illustrious past, owing its origin probably to wealthy and patrician families of Amalfi who, in the great days of that once powerful seaport, sought cool and quiet upon these neighboring heights. Here a town grew up which is said to have once numbered thirty thousand inhabitants. It contains many churches, palaces and buildings in the Moorish style of architecture, and is full of picturesque features, of strange nooks and corners, of rich and brilliant color.

Here in this southern land the oranges glow golden among their dark and glossy foliage, the lemons gleam with a paler yellow, the pomegranates and grapes, the figs and olives flourish; flowers of every variety and every tint grow on the hillside, and fringe the old walls and cluster at the windows of the houses, under that golden sunlight which seems to flood all the world with happiness.

Up the lofty Ravello some fresh charm seems to lie in wait at every step; but the greatest wonder of all is in the glorious views over the blue waters, and the mountains, and that region so rich in great historic memories—memories of Saracens and Normans, of great names and great powers, of long past wars and victories, all vanished now as the almond blossoms of some far-off spring.

Down below there spread once the powerful Republic of Amalfi, whose glories date back to days before whose rose to greatness, whose ships proudly sailed the Mediterranean even before the First Crusades, and whose merchant princes brought home strange treasures and rich merchandise from the Orient. It all seems so incredibly long ago today, and seems, too, so strange a destiny that this maritime power of Amalfi, this proud medieval city, should have so early dropped and fallen into obscurity, while her rivals or successors waxed so great.

But all the centuries, the changes of fortune, the material flux of things can never rob this region of old Amalfi and its little neighboring towns of its loveliness, its sea and mountains, its color and radiance, and the play of light and shadow, of soft breeze and luminous breadth of sky as one looks down from the high terraces of Ravello on the waters of the bay.

## Sequoias

We must walk sedately here, Lest we break the reveries Of these grave and thoughtful trees. Offer them no flippant greeting. They will neither bow nor nod; They will not deign to notice us—We who compliment and fuss. Gravelly they commune with God; Quakers at their silent meeting.

Grave and silent be ye all Who would walk with such as these. —Alzire Nelson, in Poetry.

DAS allgemeine Sehnen nach Unsterblichkeit, nach dem ewigen Leben, ist ein Zeichen und ein sicherer Beweis der Unsterblichkeit. Das Verlangen ist eine Gewähr für die geistige Tatsache. Während die Menschen aller Zeiten wenig von der Unsterblichkeit wussten, haben sie doch darüber nachgedacht und darauf gehofft. Alle, die wohl überlegt denken, sind überzeugt, dass es einen besseren Daseinszustand als den irdischen und einen Weg, auf dem er zu erlangen ist, geben muss. Da die Menschen in diesem Dasein so viel Falsches sehen und fühlen, so suchen sie ganz natürlich nach der Erlösung. Und viele, die mit einem Blick begabt sind, der sie befähigt, das erhabene Reich der Gedanken durch leicht verständliche Sinnbilder der Menschheit auszulegen, haben den Weg der Erlösung herrlich gefunden. Ein schottischer Dichter hat zum Beispiel geschrieben:

„Erlösung ist das Wissen und das Lied Der Ewigkeit, Erzeugel Tag und Nacht Erforschen ihre Herrlichkeit. Und um Den Stuhl der Heiligen und der Aeltesten Schar Erproben sie mit Danken für und für.“

Diese Erklärungen sind bestimmt, und in dieser Bestimmtheit gleichen sie ganz denen des Hieb: „Ich weiss, dass mein Erlöser lebt; und als der letzte wird er über dem Staube stehen.“

Die Christliche Wissenschaft legt die Erklärung Hiebs und die Grand-alehre ihrer sicheren Gewissheit als auf dem unerschütterlichen Felsen der Wahrheit, auf dem Gesetz Gottes, ruhend. Diese Wissenschaft erklärt, weshalb Jesus der Erlöser genannt wird, und wie Gottes Erlösungsplan allen zugute kommt, die seine Lehren gerne verstehen und anwenden wollen.

Der Weg der Erlösung in der Christlichen Wissenschaft kann kurz wie folgt erläutert werden: Alles was Gott oder Wahrheit geschaffen hat, ist geistig, harmonisch, wirklich und ewig. Was auch immer materiell zu sein scheint, ist unwirklich oder irrig; es ist der Disharmonie unterworfen und zerstört sich selbst. Sünde, Krankheit und Tod, die materiellen Ursprünge zu sein scheinen, sind die Irrtümer falschen Denkens und werden durch Wahrheit zerstört, wie Jesus, als er sich auf sein geistiges Wesen bezog, sagte: „Ich bin der Weg und die Wahrheit und das Leben.“ Diese Wahrheit muss die Erlösung bewirkende Kraft sein. Wir ziehen daher den Schluss, dass das, wovon die Menschheit erlöst werden muss, die Irrtumswirkungen—Sünde, Krankheit und Tod—sind.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, dass diese Erlösung oder Errettung durch die Versöhnung des Menschen mit Gott zustande kommt, indem des Menschen Einheit mit Wahrheit durch das Überwinden der Irrtümer falschen Denkens ausgearbeitet wird. Erlösung kommt also dadurch, dass Gottes Gesetz in der Zerstörung des Irrtums demonstriert wird. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ (S. 19): „Jesus half den Menschen mit Gott zu versöhnen, indem er dem Menschen einen wahren Begriff von Liebe, dem göttlichen Prinzip der Lehren Jesu, gab, und dieser wahrere Begriff von Liebe erlöst den Menschen von dem Gesetz der Materie, der Sünde und des Todes durch das Gesetz des Geistes, das Gesetz der göttlichen Liebe.“

Jeder, der durch die Christliche Wissenschaft Christus als den Erlöser annimmt, beweist Schritt für Schritt, dass Wahrheit eine lebendige Kraft ist, die man anwenden kann, um die Irrtümer der persönlichen Sinne zu zerstören, die beanspruchen, den Menschen von Gott, des Menschen einzig wirklichem Leben, zu trennen. Die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft zeigen, dass Gott als der einzige und vollkommene Schöpfer Sünde oder Krankheit niemals geschaffen hat. Daher werden die sogenannte Sünde und Krankheit in der Christlichen Wissenschaft als trügerische Erscheinungen erkannt, die durch das Zum-Ausdruck-Bringen von Wahrheit und Liebe zerstört werden können.

Da Gott alles ansah, was Er gemacht hatte, und es „sehr gut“ war, und da ohne Sein Wort „nichts gemacht“ ist, „was gemacht ist“, so kann jeder, selbst mit einem geringen Verständnis dieser Wissenschaft, verstehen, dass die sogenannte Sünde und Krankheit, die böse sind, nicht geschaffen wurden. Wenn man daher in Versuchung kommt, an körperliche Disharmonie zu glauben, so kann man diese Wissenschaft erproben, indem man glaubensvoll die Allmacht und Allgegenwart Gottes, des Guten, erklärt und das Zeugnis der persönlichen oder materiellen Sinne verneint. Wenn der einflussbegehrte Irrtum zerstört ist, kann man sich mit Hieb der Gewissheit erfreuen, dass der „Erlöser lebt“, und dass dieser Erlöser heutzutage tatsächlich auf Erden ist und es allen, die sich auf Wahrheit verlassen, ermöglicht, sicher mit Gott zu wandeln.

Welch liebevoller Dankbarkeit, welche Freude im Emporstreben und in der Erfüllung, welcher Friede des Gemüts, welche Liebe zu Gott und dem Menschen ermutigt jetzt das menschliche Bemühen, auf diesem herrlichen, in der Christlichen Wissenschaft anwendbaren Gemachten Erlösungsweg vorwärts zu dringen! Wahrheit ist die „unaussprechliche Gabe“, denn, wie Mrs. Eddy in ihrer Botschaft an Die Mutter-Kirche vom Jahre 1901 (S. 11) allen, die die Christliche Wissenschaft annehmen, versichert: „Durch diesen erlösenden Christus, Wahrheit, werden wir geheilt und errettet, und zwar nicht aus uns selbst,—es ist die Gabe Gottes; wir werden von den Sünden und Leiden des Fleisches errettet und sind die Erlösten des Herrn.“

Das common desire for immortality, for eternal life, is the sign and assurance of immortality. The desire is an earnest of the spiritual fact. So, while knowing little about what constitutes immortality, the peoples of all ages have thought about it and hoped for it. All who think with care believe that there must be a better state of existence than the earthly, and a way whereby to attain it. Seeing and feeling so much here that is wrong, men naturally look for redemption. And to many gifted with vision, which enables them to interpret the heavens of thought through symbols easily grasped by humanity, the pathway of redemption has been seen to be glorious. For instance, a Scottish poet has written:—

„Redemption is the science and the song Of all eternity. Archangels, day And night into its glories look; the saints, The elders, round the throne, old in the years Of heaven, examine it perpetually.“

The statements are positive. In this respect like unto those voiced by Job: „For I know that my redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth.“ Christian Science interprets Job's statement and the basis for its positive assurance as resting on the solid foundation of Truth, the law of God. This Science explains why Jesus is known as the Redeemer, and how God's plan of salvation is available to all who are willing to understand and use his teachings.

The way of redemption in Christian Science may be briefly explained as follows: All that God or Truth made is spiritual, harmonious, real, and eternal. Whatever seems material is unreal, or erroneous; is liable to discord; and is self-destructive. Sin, sickness, and death, being of seemingly material origin, are errors of wrong thinking, and are destroyed by Truth. As Jesus said, when speaking of his spiritual nature: „I am the way, the truth, and the life.“ This truth must be the redeeming agency. We therefore conclude that what mankind needs to be saved from are the effects of error,—sin, sickness, and death.

Christian Science shows that this redemption or salvation comes through the reconciliation of man to God, whereby man's unity with Truth is

## „My Redeemer Liveth“

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

worked out through overcoming the errors of wrong thinking. It comes through God's law demonstrated in the destruction of error. Mrs. Eddy writes in „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures“ (p. 19), „Jesus aided in reconciling man to God by giving man a truer sense of Love, the divine Principle of Jesus' teachings, and this truer sense of Love redeems man from the law of matter, sin, and death by the law of Spirit,—the law of divine Love.“

Everyone who through Christian Science accepts Christ as the Saviour, proves step by step that Truth is a living power, available to destroy the errors of the personal senses, which aim to separate man from God, man's only real life. The teachings of Christian Science show that as God is the sole and perfect creator, He never made sin or sickness. Therefore, so-called sin and sickness are recognized by Christian Science as illusions, which can be destroyed by the reflection of Truth and Love.

Anyone with even a slight understanding of this Science can realize that as God beheld all that He had made and „it was very good.“ and that „without him was not any thing made that was made,“ so-called sin and sickness, being evil, were not created. Therefore, when confronted with a temptation of physical discord, one can tempt this Science to the test by faithfully declaring the omnipotence and omnipresence of God, good, and denying the evidence of the personal or material senses. As the invading error is destroyed, one can feel assured, with Job, that his „redeemer liveth,“ and that this redeemer does in these latter days actually stand upon the earth, causing those who rely on Truth to walk firmly with God.

What loving gratitude, what joy in aspiration and fulfillment, what peace of mind, what love for God and man, may now nerve human endeavor to press on in this glorious pathway of redemption, made practical in Christian Science! Truth is „the unspeakable gift,“ for, as Mrs. Eddy in her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (p. 11) assures all who accept Christian Science, „Through this redemptive Christ, Truth, we are healed and saved, and that not of our selves, it is the gift of God; we are saved from the sins and sufferings of the flesh, and are the redeemed of the Lord.“

Christian Science shows that this redemption or salvation comes through the reconciliation of man to God, whereby man's unity with Truth is

## Giving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is the sea burdened with its bounty, Or the green fragrant fields of grass? Does the heaven forward look you pass? Because with downward look you pass?

O all your saddened heart with goodness: So, lacking nothing, you will give As the heaven gives of its fullness. With no reward except to give. Katherine M. Hatch.

## Muskrat Ways

Softly in and out with the narrow fret of shadow that hemmed the margin of the pond swam the gray canoe, a creature of the water, a very part of our creature selves, our amphibious body, the form we swam with before the hills were born. Brother to the muskrat and the beaver, I stemmed along, as much at home as they among the pickerel-weed and the cow-lilies, and leaving across the silvery patches of the open water as silent wake as they. . . .

We came up to a patch of pickerel-weed and frightened a brood of half-grown sheldrakes that went rushing off across the water, kicking up a streak of suds and making a noise like the launching of a fleet of tiny ships. Heading into a little cove, we met a muskrat coming straight across our bows. A dip of the paddle sent us almost into her. A quicker dive she never made nor a more startling one, for the smack as she struck the water jumped me half out of the canoe. Her head broke the surface of a dozen yards beyond us, and we followed her into the mouth of a stream and on to a hammock into which she swam as a boat swims under a bridge, or more as a train runs into a tunnel, for an arching hole opened into the mound, just above the level of the stream, through which she had glided out of sight. Hardly had she disappeared before she popped up again from deep under the mound, at the other side, and close to the canoe, starting back once more down-stream. She had dodged us. Her nose and eyes and ears were just above the water and a portion of her back; her blade-like tail was arched, its middle point, only, above the surface, its sheering, perpendicular edges doing duty as propeller, keel, and rudder all at once. She dived to and fro. By this time two young ones had floated into the mouth of the tunnel, thinking their mother was calling them, blinking there in the soft light so close that I might have reached them with my hand. Satisfied that the family was in order, the old rat reappeared, and no amount of false squeaking would turn her back. —Dallas Lore Sharp, in „The Magical Chance.“

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1924

## EDITORIALS

THERE is no matter concerning which modern democracies are more intent than that of public education.

### The Problem of Public Education

And there is no aspect of public affairs which is more important for the future, for it is on how and what the rising generation is taught to think today that the character of nations and their relations to one another tomorrow depends. Moreover, with the general rise of prosperity in the world and the spread of knowledge, the scope of popular education is changing. In the past, peoples have been concerned mainly with seeing that the whole population were properly grounded in the three R's—reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic. Higher education was for the few. So long as the problem was confined to these dimensions its solution was mainly a matter of finding the money for schools and teachers and of enforcing school attendance. But lately the question has come insistently forward of widening the scope of education in every way, of making the primary schools definitely formative of the child's mentality, and of passing the whole population through some definite form of longer schooling in which they will be taught higher knowledge of every kind.

In theory, this aspiration is entirely admirable. Its practical results, however, will depend upon the kind of instruction which is given in the schools, and the motive which lies behind it. The greatest and most impressive result of public education falsely directed was imperial Germany. Bismarckian Germany definitely set out to make the German people the most highly educated people in the world. In no land was more thought or energy given to education, and in no land were the scholars, or the teachers, or the professors more highly esteemed. Pre-war Germany was, par excellence, the land of learning and culture, and it produced an astonishing number of highly educated and able-minded men and women.

But its foundations were all wrong. They were fundamentally materialistic. They inculcated a belief that the purpose for which was to be used the wonderful command over the resources of nature, which the children were taught to exercise, was the pursuit of personal wealth, in order to add to the national power. The consequence was that the Nation steadily marched down the wrong road. It became blinded to righteous values. The great bulk of its notable professors approved of the Prussian objects of the war, when it broke out. And Germany today is broken and leaderless, because its educational systems produced the wrong kind of leaders, and because the events of the war have discredited their authority.

The foundations of true education were stated once and for all by the Founder of the Christian Science Movement, Mary Baker Eddy, when she wrote (Science and Health, p. 62), "The entire education of children should be such as to form habits of obedience to the moral and spiritual law," and again (p. 235), "it is not so much academic education, as a moral and spiritual culture, which lifts one higher." Increased education which does not include its due proportion of moral and spiritual teaching is really an education downward, an education in materialism, leading in the same direction as the German education of pre-war days.

Here we have the real kernel of all the educational issues of the day. Are the moral and spiritual elements of a true educational system being given their proper place in the schools? The problem is not easy of solution. In the old days the theory was that the churches looked after the one side of education and the schools the other. That is ceasing to be true, owing to the enormous proportion of the populations of modern countries which does not go to any church. The teachers and the schools, indeed, are beginning to take the place of the ministers and churches of the past, as the only definite influence brought to bear upon the young apart from their families and the everyday contacts of their lives. Yet in Western lands the public schools have almost no religious institution, and the teachers are brought under no moral or spiritual influences, as part of their official training.

There is no doubt that the problem needs serious thought. No nation can fulfill Christian ideals whose education is essentially pagan and materialist in character. And the question becomes the more serious as education is prolonged, and the simple training in reading and writing gives way to higher instruction. Somehow or other moral and spiritual values must be restored to their proper dominance in the curriculum, or signs of weakness will begin to show in the life of the nation itself.

WITHIN the memory of man, the history of the United States is replete with incidents proving that the so-called native element is not alone to be credited with such progress politically as had made for the greatness of the country.

### The American-Scandinavians in Congress

The Irish, the Germans, the Italians, and, to a somewhat lesser extent, perhaps, other nationalities accepting American citizenship, have contributed vastly to the making of that fabric, the strength and durability of which certainly can be traced in very large measure to the successful blending of characteristics at one time alien but now firmly rooted in western soil.

In the case of the American-Scandinavians in the United States, recent years have seen their gradual inclusion in governmental affairs with no less decided effect than the resolute manner with which these people took upon themselves the cultivating of the land. And that this condition obtains more pronouncedly in the middle west and the northwest is but to say that from entering wholeheartedly into the political situations in their re-

spective commonwealths, the American-Scandinavians are today an extremely important factor in Congress itself. The present Congress in particular reflects the American-Scandinavian representation. Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes—to call them such merely for the purpose of distinction, for all of them are Americans to the core—are found in both houses. Among the national lawmakers there are eighteen men who either came to the United States as immigrants from Scandinavia, or were born in that country of parents coming from the Scandinavian north.

Knute Nelson's years of service in the Senate are too well known to be more than merely referred to here. He has long headed the Norwegian group, which now includes Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, Reed Smoot of Utah, Holm O. Bursum of New Mexico and Peter Norbeck of South Dakota. When Magnus Johnson entered the Senate to take the place of Nelson of Minnesota he became the second representative of the Swedish group, his colleague being Senator Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin.

In the House of Representatives the three groups are most numerously represented by the Norwegians, with a delegation of nine members, composed of Sydney Anderson, Harold Knutson, O. J. Kvale, and Knud Wefald of Minnesota, John M. Nelson of Wisconsin, M. A. Michaelson of Illinois, Gilbert N. Haugen of Iowa, C. A. Christopherson of South Dakota, and Olger B. Burtness of North Dakota. In the same chamber, the Swedish group is represented by Carl R. Chindblom of Illinois and Oscar J. Larson of Minnesota. In the present Congress there are no senators of Danish extraction, but that stock is represented in the House by William W. Larsen of Georgia.

Stating that these men have been sent to Congress because those with whom they can claim kinship will do so, is but to give the facts. But beyond any consideration that may be given Scandinavian antecedents comes the assurance that their Americanism is the best guaranty that, whatever may be the deliberations in the legislative halls at Washington, the welfare of the people as a whole is their goal.

THE resignation of Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy in the President's Cabinet, presents the first unsought opportunity Mr. Coolidge has had to name any of his official advisers. Intimations are that at least one other voluntary withdrawal will make a place for an appointee personally chosen by the President himself. Upon Mr. Coolidge's accession a condition existed exactly similar to that at the time Mr. Roosevelt succeeded Mr. McKinley. In deference to the judgment of his predecessor, Mr. Coolidge, like Mr. Roosevelt, pledged himself to continue the policies and program of the man whose duties he had suddenly been called upon to assume. It naturally followed, in pursuance of this purpose, that those who had been chosen as the official family of President Harding, like those similarly called by President McKinley, should remain.

No doubt it is still an open question just how far a Vice-President, called to take up the duties of the higher office, is bound, ethically or by precedent, to commit himself to a carrying out of policies inherited by him. In the case of President Coolidge, as in that also of President Roosevelt, a man of clear convictions, definite purposes, and of decisive action succeeded one who, perhaps as efficiently and effectively, moved along the course of least resistance. While in the main the methods pursued in bringing about important accomplishments and in establishing and making effective the policies of the Administration might be similar in both cases, it might easily happen that in seeking ways to the end desired some of those remaining as the hereditary advisers of the incoming chief would fail to see eye to eye with him.

Policies adopted as a part of this same heritage may sometime have to be abandoned by a succeeding Chief Executive, just as circumstances might compel their abandonment by their originator. These are times of quick and important changes in world politics and world affairs. A course approved today may be as wisely abandoned tomorrow in an effort to coalesce and cement that national and international co-operation which is so essential to the social and industrial reconstruction universally desired. Thus an adviser valuable when one problem is being discussed and solved, may profitably be asked to withdraw to make place for another whose qualifications or views meet the newer need.

President Coolidge has already proved his capabilities to deal fearlessly and understandingly with the important issues that arise. He has yielded a due and fitting measure of consideration to the régime of his predecessor, and stands now upon his own feet, confidently facing the future. In rebuilding his Cabinet structure he should not be hindered by undue sympathy or by tradition. He will be weighed and judged by his own acts, not by those of another.

TO TOTAL up, today, the roster of Japanese Christians doubtless would mean but little to one seeking evidences of the influences of Christianity in the life of Japan. Those evidences are apparent in countless intangible—and non-material—tendencies in the life of the country. Even though the direct relationship cannot be specified, there are few who deny, for instance, that Christian teachings, spreading silently throughout the country, are, in large measure, responsible for the rising tides of Japanese democracy. Militarists in Korea realized this, and it was against Christian teachers that they directed their most bitter attacks.

It is another evidence of Christian influence—perhaps the most striking evidence which has been afforded in many years—that Christian pastors have been called by the Government to confer with Shinto and Buddhist priests upon means for lifting the morale of the Japanese people

from the depression into which the earthquake appeared to plunge them. These Christian leaders, when they stood before the Premier of a Government which, a short generation ago, had outlawed Christianity, had a good deal to say. They said it without fear, in the knowledge of the power of Christian opinion behind them. They declared that Japanese schools must be opened for religious instruction; that chaplains must be appointed for the Japanese prisons; that missionary schools must be placed on an equal footing with Government schools. They did not ask for discriminations against the representatives of Shintoism or Buddhism. They demanded, however, that religion be given a chance in Japan. Having that chance, these native leaders indicated their belief in the triumph of Christianity.

Equally significant, perhaps, with this tribute to Christianity is the recognition, on the part of Japan's statesmen, that, although relief measures have been carried through with the co-operation of the entire world, and new buildings are rapidly arising from the ruins of the old, the great problem of reconstruction still remains. This problem is not one that concerns material rebuilding. It concerns, rather, a mental rebuilding. That task is one that rightly falls within the province of practical religion.

BAYREUTH, nobody denies, ought to be rehabilitated. Whoever helps, or fails to help, restore to activity the theater which Richard Wagner established in a remote German mountain town for the performance of his operas, the job calls out, in all poignancy and persuasiveness, to be done. By way of obtaining funds for revival of the Bayreuth festivals, Siegfried Wagner, the composer's son, and Mrs. Siegfried Wagner, are visiting America. They may return empty-handed, or they may go home carrying abundant pledges of assistance. In either event the renowned community in the New Hampshire Hills of Bavaria, where standards of presentation have been set for the Wagnerian music dramas, will survive.

Doubtless Mr. and Mrs. Wagner appeared at a somewhat unpropitious time. For of late the American people have been holding their celebrations for Lincoln and Washington. Moreover, they have been honoring the memory of the President who in 1917 sent the armies and navies of the United States forth to assist the Allies in overthrowing the power of Germany by land and by sea. So that, if the national thought were not turned inward by annual habit, it was hardly to be diverted to an institution that reminded them of certain boastfully named battle lines.

Mr. Wagner, exercising his own musical talents since his arrival, has taken part in orchestral concerts in Detroit and in New York as conductor. He has, naturally enough, thrown light on Bayreuth tradition and has added something to the pleasures of the American season. The question at issue, however, is not, "How does Mr. Wagner conduct?" It is, "Shall Bayreuth be saved?" Mottl gave the world to know how "Tristan" should be interpreted; Richter, how "Meistersinger" should be. The problem, then, pertains to the future Mottls and Richters.

As for the Festival Theater, the place, considered as a building with its grounds, is said to be well cared for. The bulbs in the parterres of the gardens will soon break through the soil, as they have done in peace and in war for many a springtime past. But they should not be suffered to grow into plants and to blossom as a mere decoration to a historic monument. Bayreuth, indeed, cannot be permitted to decline. It must continue, as it was before 1914, a present manifestation and a living exemplification of the art of song.

## Editorial Notes

ONLY recently, on the same day, two men publicly urged that the motor-car driver who needlessly risks the lives of others should be forbidden the use of the highways. One of them was James J. Walker, president pro tem of the New York Senate, speaking before the Merchants' Association in New York; the other was George M. Graham, chairman of the traffic planning and safety committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in convention at Ann Arbor, Mich. If a few more legislators like Mr. Walker and a few more influential organizations like the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce will get back of such a recommendation, it ought not to be long before many who are at present making a nuisance of themselves on the roads, to put it quite mildly, will find themselves out of a job.

THAT considerable criticism is being voiced in some quarters because Oxford Street, London, is again to be torn up, so soon after the thoroughfare was reconstructed by the municipal authorities, does not cause surprise. Many are inquiring why the work to be done could not have been foreseen and carried through at the time of the former upheaval. It is too early to say whether the new Labor Government will assume the responsibility for presenting to Parliament the draft bill which has been prepared to deal with the improvement of road traffic in London, but few will deny that this case of Oxford Street furnishes another argument for the appointment of the traffic committee advocated by many.

THERE is no doubt that Mr. Arthur Evans, surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, London, spoke his earnest conviction when he declared quite recently that all the known facts are against the use of alcohol from the medical and surgical point of view. He added: "It is all 'bunkum' to say that alcohol enriches the blood and improves a man's vitality," and explained that no one has any "scientific grounds for believing that alcohol could cure anything." Such an authoritative testimony pretty effectively knocks the props from under those who still claim that prohibition deprives them of something beneficial to their well-being.

## In Madrid Today

MADRID, Jan. 28 (Special Correspondence)—George Borrow once wrote that he had been in nearly all the principal cities of the world and found none which interested him so much as Madrid. As a city, I should say it was more foreign and less historical than Paris—a place to which one has to acclimatize oneself. It has all the airs and graces of a capital city—a royal palace, a famous art gallery, containing works of Velázquez, Titian, Murillo and Goya, a post office which one might mistake for the royal residence, and wide streets. Its buildings are of the whitest and most elaborate architecture that was ever built to win the sunlight; and the elaborately decorated façades alone give an idea of luxury and prosperity.

And Madrid today is quite prosperous. Its streets were not troubled by the Great War. Indeed, Madrid has made so much money that everywhere in the modern part of the city fine new buildings are being erected, and scores of acres off the Castellana, which a short while ago were waste land, have now been built upon, and blocks of convenient modern flats and well-proportioned villas have been erected.

The Calle Alcalá and the famous Puerta del Sol are, at certain hours, crowded with strolling people. So slowly do they move that one has perforce to fall into the habit of their leisurely saunter. There is no excitement and very little gesticulation. The frantic roar of the boulevards is not here. In Madrid it is the scraping of strolling feet, and the tones of velvety voices talking without excitement. There are uniforms everywhere. One might call Madrid the city of uniforms. Everyone seems to be enjoying his uniform except the policeman, who stands dejectedly against the wall as if sheltering from the crowd. Army officers are everywhere. They have every appearance of being rather a fine type of man and carry their wonderfully colored uniforms with ease. It is difficult to believe they really represent the reactionary mind which has steadfastly held Spain back when she has tried to make any forward move.

The people have never been sufficiently educated to express their opinions, and in these days of the Directorate there is a press censorship. There is a murmuring among the people that Primo de Rivera has promised everything and has done nothing but pull things down. But opinion seems to get little further than a murmur. The intellectuals, the free-thinkers, and all the reformers tend to regard the Directorate as unfortunate, saying that nothing but the most detrimental reactionary ideas can come from the army. They look upon Primo de Rivera's coup as an attempt to cover up the Moroccan disasters and to save the faces of the Conservatives.

The ordinary Spaniard has long ceased to take political movements seriously, and life in the capital goes on almost unchanged. There has been one change, however. Curfew has been instituted, and the cafés have to be closed by three in the morning, which means that the Madrid night wanderer has to go to bed two hours sooner! Everyone in Madrid lives for the first cool, clear hours of night, somewhere between seven and eight. At that time the dusky Madrileños, their black hair parted in the middle, and wearing on their heads nothing but cloudy little black veils, stroll in discreet twos and threes, lightening the air with laughter.

Except among the upper classes it is unusual for the women to wear hats—in great contrast with the men, who pull their black hats down over their eyes, in apache fashion, and prowl mildly along the streets, muffled up to the ears! Then in the cool hours before dinner—dinner is not until nine or later and the theater is not until about ten—on saunters in the Puerta del Sol and in the streets round about, talking, talking, interminably talking, in delicious aimless indolence.

One of the funniest things that can happen to Madrid at this time of year is a heavy shower of rain. Let but three drops fall and everyone (without excepting even the innumerable errand boys, the workmen, the postmen) brings out his umbrella. Men repairing the road will break stones with one hand and hold an umbrella in the other. The driver of the steam roller has his umbrella. The sentry at the exit of the city has his umbrella. And so have all the small boys of Madrid! So widespread is the cult of the umbrella that enterprising street peddlers in Puerta del Sol sell rubber umbrella binds by the score!

These are not the only street traders. There are the sellers of chestnuts, shrimps and pickles; and gloomy individuals who wander from pillar to post trying to sell lottery tickets. The state lottery is a very popular institution, and only this week the staff of one of the Madrid hotels realized the dream of every Spaniard by winning one of the biggest prizes. But from the point of view of pavement success, the traders who attract the greatest attention are the sellers of patent tie-clips and other ingenious devices. The flood of rhetoric they pour over the heads of their smileless audience is amazing.

Up in the direction of the new quarter of Madrid, where all the houses are white and refreshingly new, and where all the streets cross at right angles, a few are arranged in American fashion, the Residencia de Estudiantes, one of the few enlightened places in Spanish education. It is the product of this century, and it may be significant that it stands on one of the highest points in Madrid, facing the inspiring vision of the snow-covered Sierra Guadarrama. V. S. P.

## Bringing British Students to the United States

TO KNOW the United States, as included in that vast and mysterious region west of the Alleghany and east of the Rocky Mountains, is the purpose of a new fellowship which has been proposed in Great Britain. The fellowship, according to the Manchester Guardian, will be open to unmarried men, graduates of Oxford and Cambridge. Continuing its description of this middle western Rhodes scholarship the Guardian declares:

"The fellowship will be awarded through a committee of selection (whose choice will be subject to approval by the founder) to bachelors of Oxford and Cambridge who are expected to enter upon a career which is about to bring them in contact with and give them influence over a large and varied public."

"It must be clear that the candidate is genuinely interested in international problems, especially those arising from the relationships of the United States with the British Empire, and that his knowledge of the United States has reached a point where it can be profitably supplemented by residence, observation, and study in the American middle west."

"The fellowship will be granted for a period of one year. It will be tenable at any college or university in the states of the middle west which may be selected by the candidate, with the advice and approval of a majority of the committee of selection. The fellow will be expected to pursue a definite course of study in the institution chosen, generally, although not necessarily, as a candidate for a degree."

"The fellowship will carry a stipend of £50, plus tuition in the college or university selected. This sum will be sufficient to cover living expenses for a calendar year."